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20 November 1984

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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20 November 1984

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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POLITICAL WORKERS MEETING

MB261823 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Communique issued at the end of sixth seminar of the political workers of the Angolan Navy in Luanda on 26 October--read by 1st Lieutenant (Julio Quituba)]

[Text] After 5 days of intense work, during which various types of instructional and methodological lessons were given and various conferences and talks were held contributing greatly to the political and ideological knowledge and professionalization of Navy political workers, the seminar recommended the following:

It must be kept in mind the annihilation of the puppet gangs on the payroll of imperialism is the main objective of our struggle. In this struggle, we must not lose sight of racist South Africa. Thus, we must make all sorts of sacrifices. We must intensely work with the armed forces civilian authorities to unmask the reactionary, aggressive, inhuman, terrorist, and antipopular character of imperialism, and the puppet gangs in its service, such as UNITA, the front for the liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, and the Angolan National Liberation Front Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola.

We must at all times ensure the participation of the Navy in the fight against armed counterrevolution and the multifaced acts of sabotage and ideological deviation. Thus, cadres must be used massively in the work of the people's vigilante squads. The seminar noted that the work of the party grassroots organizations and the party youth organization is still inadequate and that solving the problems of the People's Navy requires strengthening the leading role of the MPLA-Labor Party. Thus, it called for perfecting the style and work methods of the political organizations in guiding the party grassroots organizations and the party youth organization by strengthening the party's role in and influence over all the aspects of the life of the units. It called for the recruitment of the most exemplary youths, combatants, and workers.

We must constantly work toward purifying the ranks of the Navy of harmful and political individuals who prevent the good functioning of the party and the party youth organization. We must work towards admitting new members.

We must ensure the participation of militants in preparing for the first national conference of the MPLA-Labor Party and its second ordinary congress as well as in ensuring the implementation by the Navy of resolutions adopted by the conference. We must implant the policy of selfless socialist work in all Navy units at all levels during this current training year. From now on, party cell coordinators must participate in all the meetings and political training sessions of the Navy.

The seminar also decided to unreservedly support the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Angolan Government, and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the loyal torchbearer of the work of Agostinho Neto, immortal guide of the Angolan revolution and to thank him for the wise manner in which he has been leading the destiny of the nation.

It decided to pay special tribute to the defense combatants of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola for the victories at Mulondo, Cuvelai, Caiundo, Cahama and Cangamba, where they displayed great heroism and contributed to the quick annihilation of the puppet gangs.

CSO: 3442/39

ANGOP CRITICIZES SOARES COMMENTS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

MB200616 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, in recent statements in Lisbon on the situation in southern Africa, accused the People's Republic of Angola of an alleged escapism to what he called ideological sectarianism.

Reacting to the statements, ANGOP today published an article saying these statements absolutely disregard the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola and are another gross interference in its internal affairs. According to ANGOP, which cites certain Western media, Mr Mario Soares not only accused Angolan leaders of a lack of political realism but also gave himself the right to dictate the path which our diplomacy should follow to find a settlement to establish a just peace in southern Africa.

Accusing us of what he called ideological sectarianism, Prime Minister Mario Soares compared the situations of various southern African countries and tried to establish certain analogies of the processes taking place, which ANGOP describes as totally different in each of those countries. ANGOP states that the People's Republic of Angola has no common border with South Africa and that the situation in this region is fundamentally a result of the illegal occupation of Namibia as well as the support given to the armed counterrevolution.

Our position is therefore clear and unequivocal. We will always try to safeguard our sovereignty and will give no one the right to dictate to us what we must do in our own country. This was in fact stressed by the late President Agostinho Neto, ANGOP says. The agency also feels that Portuguese Prime Minister Soares is hell-bent on creating obstacles to good understanding between the Angolan and Portuguese peoples instead of facilitating an atmosphere of mutual understanding. This atmosphere will continue to be harmed as long as the current Portuguese Government persists in showing disrespect and insolence as if this were still the 1950's or 1960's.

ANGOP also says that it would be better if Mr Mario Soares, Portuguese prime minister and secretary general of a socialist party which defends a slightly strange brand of socialism, paid greater attention to the problems facing the Portuguese people.

ANGOP concludes its editorial by asking whether Mr Mario Soares is in fact nostalgic about the times when the life of the peoples of the so-called Portuguese overseas territories was being determined in Lisbon.

CSO: 3442/36

ANGOP CRITICAL OF EMBASSY PERSONNEL ABROAD

MB190939 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] ANGOP published a commentary today in Luanda entitled: "Angolan Diplomacy--Which Personnel for the Embassies?" In its commentary, ANGOP underlined that many individuals have joined the embassies with the sole motive of solving their social problems and improving their family and financial situation, in total disregard for the role and objectives of their mission. After referring to the principles which must govern diplomatic activity, namely honesty, devotion, sacrifice, and a basic understanding of the national and international situation, ANGOP pointed out that there were individuals who have done everything, including using influence, to go abroad. Some of these individuals have not even gone through the Foreign Ministry where they would first acquire the basic experience to deal with issues connected to diplomacy.

Accordingly, ANGOP asked what kind of diplomacy can be carried out with such individuals or what trade contacts can be carried out by a trade attache in favor of the country's development if he hardly knows the main Angolan economic activities and the guidelines of the international economic policy? What contacts can be carried out by a press attache who hardly knows the role of information in a society and its place in the People's Republic of Angola? The agency noted that these and other issues should be seriously examined by the authorities of that sector.

CSO: 3442/36



LARA MEETS WITH JOINT YOUTH MEETING WITH CUBA

MB200714 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The participants of the first friendship and solidarity meeting between the Youth of the MPLA and the Cuban Union of the Young Communists [UJC] yesterday met with Comrade Lucio Lara, secretary of organization of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, at (Futungo Dois) in Luanda. The meeting dealt mainly with discussing the activity and cooperation between the Angolan and Cuban Youth organizations, and Comrade Lucio Lara spoke of the ties that for many years have united the Angolan and Cuban peoples. He stressed that the discipline, organization, and the internationalist spirit of the UJC militants should serve as an example to Angolan youth.

Lucio Lara appealed to the youth of the party to place more importance on integrating and developing its ranks within the armed forces and stressed that the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola has enlisted many youths who support MPLA-Labor Party principles and who had proven their patriotism and revolutionary capability.

It will be recalled that the first friendship and solidarity meeting between the Angolan and Cuban youth organizations began on 15 October and will end tomorrow with a closing ceremony.

CSO: 3442/36



## BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SPANISH ENTERPRISE--Luanda, 26 Oct (ANGOP)--The Angolan Ministry of Construction has signed a \$11.7 million agreement with the Spanish concern Fomento ao Comercio de Exportacao (FACOEX). The accord, which has been approved by the Planning Ministry, will involve fifty Spanish constructors and is a result of the Angolan president's visit to Spain. Among the Spanish enterprises to furnish material for the construction in Angola is mainly Enasa, a statal enterprise and Land-Rover. [as received] Enasa will provide Angola with 81 trucks and 10 buses for the construction sector. The agreement in question is included in the trade deals forged between Angola and FACOEX, which has set up a representation in Luanda, since the beginning of the year. The initial protocol between the Spanish enterprises and the Angolan Ministry of Construction was signed last January, orientated for the reconstruction of industry in Angola. [Text] [Luanda ANGOP in English 1605 GMT 26 Oct 84]

CSO: 3400/127

## THREAT OF FAMINE INCREASING

AB201149 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Oct 20 (AFP)--Famine is posing an increasing threat to the West African state of Burkina Faso, which will be short of 250,000 tonnes of needed cereals this year because of drought, sandstorms and crop-eating insects, officials say.

Burkina Faso, known until August as Upper Volta, is one of the poorest countries in the world. In the ravaged north of the country, "drought, sandstorms which continued into August and attacks by grasshoppers got the better of the peasants," an agricultural official said. Farmers "sometimes carried out five sowings before running out of seedstock," he added. There will also be severe crop shortfalls in the centre of the country with only the west and southwest producing a net surplus, although this will be insufficient to make up the overall shortages.

The national radio station has described the current situation as a "famine," and international aid agencies agree that many people, particularly the young and the old, have already died although there is no way to determine how many. "People have not even been able to survive as in the past by eating shea nuts, leaves from trees or roots as nothing at all has grown," one aid official said. "Many people have had to leave their villages and walk dozens of kilometres, sometimes further, to arrive in towns in the hope of finding food," he added.

The Burkinabe minister of family affairs and national solidarity, Josephine Ouedraogo, who is coordinating relief efforts, began on Thursday a tour of stricken areas in the north of the country.

The gross cereal deficit is estimated at 335,000 tonnes, but current stocks in private and state hands mean that the net shortfall will be 250,000 tonnes. These estimates are based on an average annual consumption of 190 kilogrammes (420 pounds) of grain per person. However the figures could change, as refugees from neighbouring Niger and Mali, also hard-hit by drought, are reported to be moving into the relatively privileged areas of southern and eastern Burkina Faso.

International aid organizations are currently waiting to receive more precise estimates of the country's needs. However, Burkinabe officials have no plans to launch formal appeals for international aid. Potential donors "do not need an appeal for aid to intervene," Agriculture and Livestock Breeding Minister Seydou Traore said earlier this week.

CSO: 3400/132

CHAD

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN--Chad and France today signed a loan agreement for 98 million CFA francs for the training of primary and secondary school teachers, administrative personnel, and agricultural technicians. [Summary] [Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 20 Oct 84 AB]

CSO: 3419/97

## BRIEFS

NEED FOR INTER-ETHNIC UNITY--The GHANAIAAN TIMES notes that political intelligence service circles try to fan inter-tribal differences in African countries in order to weaken the national unity of these countries. The TIMES observes that one quality of ethnic diversity is that once a nation is able to accommodate and live with it, the diversity is transformed into a positive binding force of national unity. The paper submits that no single tribe or group of tribes standing alone is capable of leading the nation. The only advantageous course for the nation, according to the TIMES, is national unity based on the equal participation of all the ethnic components. The TIMES is of the view that the cause of unity of all sectors of the Ghanaian society cannot be abandoned to disrupt the revolutionary advance through the fanning of inter-ethnic squabbles in national administration. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Oct 84]

CSO: 3400/132

BRIEFS

FOOD AID FROM SPAIN--The Kingdom of Spain have given the Republic of Guinea 2,625 tons of flour in the framework of food aid to countries in Africa with ailing economies. The presentation ceremony took place this morning at the Conakry free harbor in the presence of the Guinean Minister of Economic Affairs Richard Haba, the honorary Spanish consul in Guinea, Emil Azar, and the personal undersecretary of the minister of planning, Marcel Lune. [Excerpt] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 15 Oct 84 AB]

CSO: 3419/92

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN BAFATA REGION VIEWED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Sep 84 pp 4-5

[Text] While it is true that one can consider the cotton project an influential factor in the socio-economic progress of the country as a large-scale industry, one can never exclude the fact that it is part of the Integrated Rural Development Project of Zone II, which encompasses the regions of Bafata, Gabu and part of Oio-Farim and Mansaba, since it also controls the general activities of the cotton project.

Thus, to reveal the essence of the aforementioned zone as well as the others of its kind that make up the areas of the regions of the country, we are forced to go back a little in time in order to recall the justified reasons that led to the emergence of the zonal plan of rural agricultural development.

According to Comrade Nhama da Costa, agronomical engineer and director of that zone, the great fact of this initiative is embodied in the statistical figures of the 1953 agricultural census conducted by the leader of our revolution, Comrade Amilcar Cabral, in which the production of peanuts yielded 64,000 tons and of this, 70 percent was intended for export. After the national liberation armed struggle, its production ranged around 25,000 tons. That is how France come to finance the peanut and animal traction project, in cooperation with our government, to improve its quality and thus achieve the level prior to independence or even to exceed it. At the same time, with the introduction of cotton production (as a new crop) and the development of rice--both financed by the EEC--it sought to play a decisive role in the economic situation and, in this sense, balance our balance of payments.

### Organizational Structure

Zone II has quite a complex table of organization due to the great responsibility of the areas of jurisdiction it encompasses.

Thus, in the administrative zrea, we can enumerate the different services, namely: animal traction (STA), seed experimentation and multiplication (SEMS), veterinary (SV), management and farm credit (SGCA), as well as training (SF), tests and evaluation (SEA) and industry (SI).

Meanwhile, according to Comrade Nhama, up to now, that is, before the new administrative division, the Oio Region (specifically the sectors of Farim and Mansaba) had always been incorporated in the peanut and animal traction project as well as the cotton and rice cultivation project under the control of the East, (which at the present time, with the distribution of the zones of activity, is known as Zone II): the reason for that being the fact that the financing of the latter encompassed the aforementioned regions.

But today, he continued, with the subdivision, the two sectors would have to be part of the North zone, "which up to now is still impossible because it does not have the financial conditions to support the costs of its informal incorporation."

#### Climate Governs Production

In this connection, asked about the capacity of the cotton-growing agricultural area, that official did not hesitate to reply, indicating in a simple and natural tone that "our production per hectare ranges between 1,200 [as published] and 15,000 kilograms," adding that "the people under the private property system are engaged in the cultivation of that crop and we restrict ourselves merely to granting them all the necessary and essential support, whether technical, material and even moral, in the areas of that activity."

In that connection, he commented that "we have land conditions for the large-scale growing of cotton of great quality."

He said, further, that what entered into the expansion of the growing area and consequently of its kilograms per hectare was the fact that the people cannot devote themselves exclusively to growing cotton and abstain from other resources that guarantee them a balanced subsistence. That official thereby sought to explain the influence of human resources or manpower as a basic factor in promoting that activity.

However, it should be pointed out that before the operation of the project, a prior study was undertaken in that regard (in 1976), that is, a survey of our potential. As a result, owing to the problem of the lack of cadres and considering the common point of intervention, that project, which in mid-1977 embraced two managements, one for peanuts and one for cotton, rice and animal traction, was merged into a single management in 1980. On this basis, the two financing sources (France and the EEC) put up the sums as cofinancing, according to the circumstances affecting the project.

#### Supplying the Market an Influential Factor

According to Comrade Nhama's analysis, one of the solutions, "and perhaps the most obvious," that is, one aimed at remedying the situation of the farmers and thus giving greater impetus to production, is reflected in supplying the market with essential goods. Thus, if that is realized within



2 or 3 years, this sector will be able to take pride in its contribution to the economic stabilization plan, he asserted. He then indicated the solution that "trade should be privatized so as to permit the people to find the products they need. They are the ones who determine the program of their activities; so we can talk much but without greater encouragement by the government, everything can put the system and process of labor in greater jeopardy."

#### Bricks and Cotton--Future Projects

If one makes a profound study of what our country was during the era of colonial domination, the base of its economy, the situation was nothing more than a weak economy reduced to merely the export of peanuts, coconuts, animal skins, timber and waxes; thus, an economy that was not based on the total utilization of our resources, one that seeks to promote the development of our land.

To do so once the freedom of our people was gained, it is natural that our readers, our people in general, must know the foundations on which economic potential was based prior to independence in order to be able to better understand the conditions and possibilities of developing it today under National Reconstruction. That is, to present the new possibilities of establishing a light, processing industry capable of easing the essential needs of the people and in the future to go forward with concrete projects for the exploitation of mining and other more profitable resources of the country.

On the other hand, an independent country needs an autonomous national economy to be able to free itself from foreign dependence. With all of that, it is valid to put into perspective in a rational and logical manner the domestic and foreign conditions that can lead the country to rapid socio-economic development.

Thus, in this context, despite the economic-agricultural potential possessed by Bafata, capital of the region of the same name, it is still deficient in infrastructures, notwithstanding the fact that the sound premises aimed at industrialization in the region are still embryonic.

#### It is Essential To Take Hold of the Factory

The Bafata ceramic plant (brick factory) began its operations in 1981, more exactly in the month of June. In addition to its superstructure, it has sections of production, drying kiln insertion and kiln removal. Owing to the country's perilous economic and financial situation, that enterprise has experienced numerous difficulties during the course of its operation, both of a material nature and as pertain to its management organs. The reason for this, according to Comrade Valentim Mendes, administrative chief of that enterprise, is that we do not have a fund, properly speaking...Consequently, there is a lack of organization. These difficulties range from extraction

of the raw materials to their transportation to the site, "...the lack of its own appropriate means, that is, the need for a D6 caterpillar, a loading shovel to extract the clay and process the mixture in the 'tock' [unknown, quotes as published] park."

At the same time, the administrator bemoaned the factory's situation, saying that "we have only one truck and the carts are all damaged," that is, lacking spare parts and, according to him, despite the great contribution of the state committee, it has not been possible up to now to completely fulfill the objectives of that factory.

#### Average Production Estimate

"In this phase, we are working with the collaboration of a Portuguese cooperating expert." This is the second expert sent in the framework of that cooperation and requested by our government.

The factory, with a total of 72 workers, including the manager himself, has a productive capacity estimated at a daily average of 3,000 to 4,000 for "20" bricks; 4,000 to 4,500 for "15" bricks; 4,500 to 5,000 for "10" bricks, priced at 23, 19 and 14.5 pesos, respectively. The "7" bricks are priced at 7.5 pesos.

#### Expand the Frontiers of Our Activities

With regard to that prospect, "we are devoting greater attention to the manufacture of tiles, not counting the experiments already made with different flower vases," said Comrade Armando, deputy manager of that factory enterprise.

In the meantime, considering the economic value which the factory may further reveal in the country's socio-economic situation, that official asserted that "we are thinking of further expanding the frontiers of our activities but we need an even broader vision on the part of our leaders because we already have raw materials for that purpose."

#### Contuboel Expects a Good Crop

Some 1,875 tons is the estimate supplied by the director of the National Rice Experimentation and Production Center of Contuboel, Malam Sadjo, for the next rice harvest. This production will come from an area of approximately 750 hectares of cultivated land under its control.

According to that official, about 35 hamlets have been incorporated into rice production by the center, which soon expects to include 10 more hamlets in a horticultural project. This new experiment, which will employ essentially female workers, will make it possible to diversify the diet of the people, who still produce only rice for subsistence. A very varied range of products will be experimented with, including tomatoes, lettuce, kale and others. "In the context of fighting the drought," said Sadjo, "we are presently preparing to

begin the process of tree planting. We have a plot of land at our disposal where we will proceed to plant eucalyptus, mangrove, cashew and other trees, which will serve to halt the advance of the desert-making process."

The National Rice Experimentation and Production Center of Contuboel is known today as the Agricultural Research Center because its mission, beyond the study of the varieties of rice that are better adapted to the Guinean situation, is also that of training agricultural cadres and monitors. It has four agricultural zones where research is conducted on the quality of the basic Guinean food grain (rice). In Sadjo's opinion, the variety that is of most interest to Guinea-Bissau is that Irat-10 and 109 due to their resistance to drought--for the production of dry-land rice--and to the (outer-covering) blight that attacks this grain, in addition to having quite a short cycle.

He explained to our reporter, who went to Contuboel with the youths of Zone II, that in the South where production is based on "bolanha" rice, the crop is harvested once a year (substantially in December), while in Contuboel, it is done twice (April-May and October-November).

The center does not popularize mechanization (tractor); "the only thing we do is to publicize animal traction among the farmers." He said in conclusion, however, that they are experiencing serious difficulties due to a lack of equipment for that purpose, such as turn-plows and other things.

8711

CSO: 3442/34

RESOLUTION OF MARITIME BORDER PROBLEM WITH GUINEA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] The arbitration of the maritime border between Guinea Bissau and Guinea ended Saturday 15 September in The Hague without any final communique. The decision of the independent tribunal, which was constituted especially for this case, will be published within 45 working days.

"We are optimistic about the upcoming decision," the Guinea lawyer Mario Lopes, Secretary of the Bissau delegation, told ANOP [Portuguese News Agency].

The decision will be communicated to the two parties, and will have executive force.

Asked about the possibility that the final decision of the Hague tribunal might be rejected by one of the parties, Mario Lopes stated that no such possibility could be considered.

"It is a question of the personality and of the behavior of the State", he noted. "Respect for the decision is part of the arbitration agreement, and rejection is out of the question, since this would put the state to shame," he added.

During the second part of the deliberation, which began 10 September, the representatives of the two countries presented their final conclusions after statements and depositions by their experts and witnesses.

Speaking for Guinea Bissau, the French expert in geology, Granpin, director of the Center for General Geology and Mining, offered his deposition concerning the continental shelf.

Two Portuguese witnesses also made statements: Captain Rodela, commander of the frigate Pedro Nunes, spoke to the tribunal about the activities of his ship which, between 1969 and 1974, made a hydrographic survey of Guinea, which was then Portuguese.

The second witness was Vice-Admiral Bustorss, Chief of the Hydrographic Mission of Guinea and also, from 1963 to 1969, commander of the Pedro Nunes.

The lawyers for Guinea Bissau, Miguel Galvao Teles and Monique Chemillier-Gendreau, spoke on the interpretation of the Treaty of 12 May 1886, using the argument that that treaty delimited only land frontiers, since the notion of a maritime border did not exist at that time.

The two lawyers emphasized, moreover, that the treaty awarded to Portugal islands which, since political power was transferred, now belong to Guinea Bissau.

The Minister of Education of Guinea Bissau, Fidelis Cabral Almada, left on 14 September for Paris and Belgium, while the other members of the delegation left The Hague on 16 September for Paris and Lisbon, from which they will return to Guinea Bissau on 25 September.

2641

CSO: 3442/21

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Last Saturday a technical cooperation mission of the Secretary of State of Employment and Professional Training of Portugal, headed by Dr Sila Santos, returned to Portugal from Bissau.

The purpose of the mission was to promote cooperation in matters concerning labor, employment, and professional and skilled training.

The conversations, and the government decisions which will follow, will result in a plan for bilateral cooperation for the coming 3 years. Portugal lays great importance on this cooperation as a means of improving relations between our two peoples.

It should be noted that, while in Bissau, the Portuguese delegation visited the Minister of Economic Cooperation, Planning, and International Cooperation, Comrade Bartolomeu Simoes Pereira; Minister of Commerce and Tourism, Comrade Mario Cabral; Minister of State of the Presidency for Economic Matters, Comrade Vasco Cabral; and the Secretary of State for Education, Comrade Manuel Rambout Barcelos. They analyzed the results of the technical negotiations which had taken place.

2641

CSO: 3442/21



CHINESE FISHING IN MARITIME ZONE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Comrade Luis Oliveira Sansa, Secretary of State of Fisheries, returned from the People's Republic of China on 1 September, stating that "We have done well. We signed a basic agreement concerning co-operation in fisheries, embracing all areas. In addition, we also signed an agreement between Guinea Bissau and General Cooperation in Maritime Fisheries of China, through the Secretary of State of Fisheries."

The Secretary added that, under the terms of the cooperative agreement, Guinea Bissau will issue a fishing license to the Chinese, on the basis of which the Chinese will operate four ships in the Guinea coastal zone, paying a preferential rate which is extended to friendly countries. In the area of private fishing, the Chinese will build six ships of 100 gross tons, which will make up our national fleet. The Secretary emphasized that Chinese technicians will come to carry out the construction of the ships together with Bissau nationals.

The debt resulting from this agreement will be repaid as a long-term credit, and amortization will not begin until the ships are operational. The government will issue the license when the project goes into operation, between March and May 1986. The four ships will also arrive at Bissau between March and May 1986.

Comrade Sansa added that, while in Portugal, he visited his counterpart, with whom he discussed a fishing agreement which had been signed but which had not yet been put into operation. It was decided to invite the latter to visit Bissau from 12 to 17 October, in order to put this agreement into action.

2641

CSO: 3442/21



BRIEFS

CUBAN AMBASSADOR VISITS SAB--As part of current political and diplomatic relations between the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and the Cuban Communist Party, the new Cuban ambassador in Bissau, Comrade Julio Carranza, paid a courtesy visit last week to the Party Committee of the Autonomous Sector of Bissau [SAB]. During the visit the Cuban ambassador had a working meeting with comrades Antonio Borges and Quinto Cabi Naiana; they are, respectively, President and Secretary of the Party Organization in the Autonomous Sector of Bissau, and both are members of the Central Committee. During the meeting the organizational techniques of the Party Committee of the SAB and of their counterparts in the Cuban Communist Party were analyzed. Both sides reaffirmed their desire to intensify and develop the present good relations between the two parties. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 84 p 3] 2641

THIRTY NEW ANTI-SALT BARRIERS--Around 30 anti-salt barriers will be built in the Tombali Region during November of this year. ANG [Guinea-Bissau News Agency] was told this by a technical team of the Ministry of Rural Development and Fisheries, headed by Comrade Adelino Cocana, Chief of the Hydraulic Section of the Ministry. This team from Rural Development and Fisheries is making geotechnical studies in the region, for the upcoming construction of the barriers. According to the head of the delegation, Bissau has been granted 100,000 Swiss francs from the Swiss government, which is to be used in the first phase of the work, namely the studies. It was reported that Bissau will receive from the Kuwait Fund a sum of \$4,471 to carry out the project. The delegation is made up of Walter Arnold and Ceus dos Santos Carvalho, both civil engineers. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 84 p 2] 2641

CSO: 3442/21

PRIVATE PROSPECTOR EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS URGED

AB211212 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20, 21 Oct 84 p 8

[Excerpt] The exploitation of gold and diamond by private prospectors and semi-industrial establishment is once again going to be authorized and, at the same time, the legal machinery for the control and protection of mining sites is going to be strengthened. Furthermore, some of the provisions of the mining and petroleum code which govern the exploitation of this key sector of mining and oil exploration would be reviewed so that the legal instruments governing them could be adapted to the changes that have taken place during the last few years in this sector.

These are some of the main ideas and proposals which emerged from the conclusions reached at the first seminar on mining and oil exploration techniques organized by the Ministry of Mines, and which ended last Thursday afternoon in Yamoussoukro. The deliberations at the seminar enabled cadres, technicians, and engineers from the Ministry of Mines and corporations under the ministry to obtain information about current new techniques and technologies in this field and at the same time exchange their own experiences in the field. They also reviewed the outcome of the efforts made during the past 12 years in promoting research and development of mining and oil exploration in our country.

At the end of the seminar, the participants presented reports in which they made recommendations and suggestions to make this sector more dynamic. Thus, the Yamoussoukro seminar recommended the review and clarification of some of the provisions in the mining and oil exploration code, the taking over or the revival of the exploration for gold and diamond by private prospectors, the making of research and exploration machinery more dynamic and responsive, especially as they concern mines and the supply of geological maps where great inadequacies still exist.

In the field of petroleum, an absolutely edifying report was made: participants stated that "the Ivory Coast has nothing to envy in what is being done elsewhere in the world in the petroleum industry."

CSO: 3419/93

## BRIEFS

CLERICS AGAINST FLOGGING--Monrovia, Oct 27 (AFP)--Two church leaders in Liberia have come out against the use of public flogging three days after the unprecedented lashing of two civil servants accused of corruption, local press reports said. Catholic Archbishop Michael Kpakala Francis was quoted in an interview with the independent daily OBSERVER as labelling the punishment "inhumane and humiliating." He added that the two were not given a trial and should not have been punished without "due process of law." The civil servants, Henry Williams and Peter Mulbah, worked in the data processing department of the Ministry of Finance, where government payroll checks are processed. They were flogged publicly on Tuesday for alleged "payroll padding" upon orders from Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, who also sacked and jailed the men. The two were the first people publicly flogged in Liberia for corruption. "Anyone who has allegedly committed a crime should be placed before the court...this is why we have the courts of law," the Archbishop said. A Methodist Pastor, the Reverend Nimeju Kartwe, also criticized the flogging, calling it "another way of misusing power." "What if those at the top are found engaging (in corruption) in the future, would they accept similar punishment," Rev Kartwe was quoted as asking. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 27 Oct 84]

CSO: 3400/132

MAPUTO INTERVIEWS NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE

MB211015 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 20 Oct 84

["Exclusive interview" with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange in Wellington by Radio Maputo correspondent David Cook: date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Cook] Mr Lange, within days of the Labor Party taking office, the South African consulate was closed and left the country. What are the government's policies on apartheid?

[Lange] What happened was that we got elected on 14 July and on 15 July I came to talk to my secretary, the chairman and head of our Foreign Affairs Department, as to how we could give effect to the Labor Party's policy on South Africa insofar as the consulate general was concerned. That strategy was successful within days and that was a specific act pursuing a specific policy. But the policy arose because the Labor government finds apartheid abhorrent. It has made them [as heard] more damnable for people in New Zealand because of the make up of our society, and we find it absolutely contrary to any principle of human rights that people should be discriminated against, made politically emasculated by a system of law and organized repression, and that for us is the issue, and we have determined that we will honor--although the previous government did not honor--the commitment that New Zealand gave to the Commonwealth and to the world at Gleneagles, and I have already announced that there will be no visa issued to any sportsperson from South Africa, and that there is no question of another Springbok tour to New Zealand as happened in 1981 because this government will not be issuing visas for that team to come to New Zealand.

[Cook] Some critics argue that you can influence a country more by talking to them than by cutting off contacts. Why did you not try to influence South Africa another way?

[Lange] People have been talking to South Africa for years.

[Cook] And you are not going to continue talking in that way?

[Lange] Not only have we talked with them, we used to play football with them. We talked with them, we played rugby with them, and what did that

do? They still have a system of apartheid. Now, I certainly believe that we ought to talk as well.

[Cook] What support is there within the country for the Labor government's policy?

[Lange] Oh, I have been saying that it probably does not enjoy in its detail majority support, but that is to say, specific elements of it would be disagreed with. But when it comes to the principle of whether New Zealanders support apartheid, the answer is perfectly clear: New Zealanders don't.

[Cook] But it seems to me there is still a certain segment of the New Zealand populace which doesn't support the policy. How will you foster that sort of support for your policy?

[Lange] Well, it happens that we know that there is a chunk, and on some issues a significant chunk, of the electorate of New Zealand that doesn't support the policy, and I have said a year out from when a visit is likely to be solicited by the South Africans to that country by our rugby team that we have to start winning the battle of the minds in New Zealand because there is no way our country...[sentence incomplete]. You see New Zealand is not like South Africa. You cannot arrest a person in New Zealand and lock him up without trial. You don't have to have an exit visa to leave New Zealand. That is the totalitarian regime which does it. South Africa occupies the lead role in that type of activity. We therefore have to go out and bat for a principle, and we might not win it, but we know we have the power to uphold that principle and that is by not issuing a visa to a South African sports-person to come in.

[Cook] And if in fact a New Zealand rugby team is invited to South Africa next year, which seems quite likely, what kind of leadership are you then going to offer the people of New Zealand about the tour?

[Lange] Well, we have already said what it would be, it would still be the rugby union [as heard], but that tour is against the interests of New Zealand, would go not only without the blessing of the government, but would be positively damned by the government, and that it would be flying in the face of the Commonwealth understandings, against world opinion, and it would be allying New Zealand's name with the oppression of 80 percent of the population of that country. Now, that is about as far as I can go, but it is pretty stirring.

[Cook] Would New Zealand in another sector cut off trade links with South Africa?

[Lange] Well, we have been a country traditionally which has honored certain specific resolutions of the United Nations when it came to trade sanctions. We are not in principle in favor of trade sanctions as an enforcer of diplomacy, and the fact is that trade flows between Australia [as heard] and New Zealand are actually bottom, minimal. It is not a major trade flow. So that

if we did it, we would probably not achieve all that much of a dramatic victory anyhow. I know that that is a pragmatic, and it could be argued unsatisfactory, answer. But the truth is that we have certain embargoes anyhow apart from trade. My government has a specific policy that it will allow no investments in South Africa by any government or quasi-government agencies. We will not as a government enter into any business ventures with South African interests, and we will be active in discouraging that type of participation by New Zealand interests. But once again we don't have the power to dictate the private sector patterns of investment, but one of the significant things that has happened in New Zealand these last 10 years is that the private sector has found it more and more desirable not to be involved in investments in South Africa.

[Cook] Would New Zealand support the ANC in any way?

[Lange] The New Zealand Labor Party has consistently identified with the aspiration of the ANC for its legitimate political liberation, and there have been contacts from time to time with representatives, most recently from Sidney. We therefore have had, in terms of that independent journey [as heard], a very real major sympathy and support for the principle. What the Labor government has never done is identify with the, what we call, the military strategy. Rather we have identified with the political strategy.

[Cook] Another side of international affairs is relationships with developing nations. What plans do you have for relations with Third World countries?

[Lange] We have a problem in that if we give a scattering of bilateral relationships we defuse ourselves to the point where we end up as a government with derisory projects. But what we do and what we are going to expand upon is using our private sector and the voluntary agencies, making it possible to move into Third World countries in specific projects in association with those agencies. We have a commitment to go for more multilateral aid. We have moved in the United Nations, and when I was in New York recently the United Nations Development Program saw me and I was anxious to affirm our commitment to that organization. We fell from a level of .52 percent of GDP for overseas official aid in 1975, that the third Labor government established, down to .28 percent under the last government and our task is to haul that back to the officially declared target of 2 percent.

[Cook] Would you increase New Zealand diplomatic representation in Africa?

[Lange] Our first priority in terms of this administration was to reopen the post in India and that will be done. The second one is to establish a post in Africa, and I have instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Department of Trade and Industry, to make an assessment and a recommendation of where the appropriate post would be. We hope to start that post next year. We have a problem with it because we are going to make one African state warmly regard us, and we will turn off all the rest.



[Cook] Is there any chance that the post could be in a frontline state?

[Lange] I have a very strong conviction that if the analysis of trade and industry says that there is no distinct trade advantage in moving, say, into one of the very large capitals, that is a dramatic political signal capable of emerging if you pick a frontline state, and I have in public speeches mentioned Harare.

[Cook] Finally, as a lead-up to that kind of position, is New Zealand likely to be represented at the next Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADC] conference in Swaziland in January 1985?

[Lange] I am trying to arrange for a form of representation in that. An invitation will certainly be extended and I have had discussions on that in the last week with Mr (Christopher Laidlaw) who will be working in my office as from next month.

CSO: 3400/125



## ZAMBEZE BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION WORKS DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Sep 84 p 9

[Text] The number one tower of the highway bridge over the Zambeze River, in the connection between the city of Tete and Matundo, was installed in its proper position yesterday, in what may be regarded as a genuine "surgical operation," which was a delight and a reward for several dozen engineers, architects and other technicians, both Mozambican and foreign, who arrived from Maputo to Tete just to witness what might be termed an "unprecedented or uncommon feat of great engineering," in the good sense of the phrase. Professor-Engineer Edgar Cardoso, a Portuguese scientist, whose reputation is known worldwide, did not leave his merits in the hands of others and, at the end of the operation, he was what might be considered a happy man. And not only he: the entire team involved in the work, both Portuguese technicians and Mozambican workers, experienced the great success achieved with joy. The tower was moved 9 centimeters from low tide to high tide, after having been divided, kept in suspension with the aid of four gigantic hydraulic hoists especially devised by Edgar Cardoso. Of West German construction, the hoists were used for the first time in a similar operation carried out several years ago on the Arrabida bridge, in Portugal. After the tower had been moved 9 centimeters, it was raised 2 centimeters. Within a few days, after the necessary adjustments have been made and once it is in the proper position, the tower will be interconnected again. At the conclusion of the project, a major step in the Cuchamano-Tete highway project, associated with the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference], 150 million meticals will have been spent, a sum which received financing amounting to \$2.4 million from the Kuwait Development Fund, which has also participated in the construction of that highway with \$9 million.

A special plane left the nation's capital at about 0700 hours yesterday, bound for Tete. On board were the ministry of construction and water, Julio Carrilho; the directors of that ministry; and 54 engineers and architects, 10 of whom are associated with the Eduardo Mondlane University; and upon landing in Tete they were received by Governor Eduardo Arao.

Also traveling were several diplomatic representatives accredited to Maputo. Included among them were the ambassadors of Malawi, Sweden, Portugal and Great Britain, and representatives from Zimbabwe and Zambia; in addition to representatives from the Kuwait Development Fund.

The project to reposition the tower is being handled by the Mozambican enterprise CETA and the Portuguese firm Teixeira Duarte Ltd., which became associated for the international bidding competition, in which they were the winners. Since the project for the construction of the bridge had been devised by Professor Engineer Edgar Cardoso, it was quite natural that this scientist should be given the responsibility for executing the project to correct the placement of the tower; work which did not require the stoppage of automobile traffic on the bridge, although some precautions were taken as safety measures.

On the site, this Portuguese scientists gave an explanation of the situation, aided by a technician from the firm Teixeira Duarte Ltd. Edgar Cardoso said that it was "owing to a fortunate circumstance" that he had come to work in Mozambique during the 1950's. It involved the project for the bridge over the Zambeze, a job which he performed with "the greatest of pleasure." With regard to the length of the interstices of the suspended roadway, this bridge is among the 10 largest in Africa. "This bridge represents the state of the art for suspension bridges," claimed Edgar Cardoso, who stressed one feature: The design for the bridge over the Zambeze, the construction site of which was selected by him, is a reduced model of another design which he himself thought up for the construction of a bridge over the Tagus River in Portugal, which was refused by the then Salazar regime in Portugal.

This famous Portuguese technician remarked: "Since I am stubborn, I said that if the bridge were not built in Portugal, it would be built in Mozambique," emphasizing the participation of Mozambican workers in the construction of the work of art, specifically, in the manufacture of the steel cables for the roadway suspension, despite the fact that this appears to be a "specialized technique."

In the descriptive account of the project prepared by Edgar Cardoso, one reads in a certain portion: "It has been claimed that, during the unusual rainfall in March 1978, the number one tower on the Matundo side, veered in a transversal direction of the bridge, toward low tide."

In February 1981, the professor-engineer was on the site and confirmed the deviation of the tower's top. The seating stabilized, of course, "probably because of the protection which immediately followed, provided with many sandbags placed around it." However, according to Edgar Cardoso, it was necessary to guarantee the complete stability over a period of time, with moderate safety conditions which the tower did not offer.

In making the explanation yesterday, before carrying out the operation, Professor Engineer Edgar Cardoso cited other reasons which certainly must have contributed to the presence of this problem.

He mentioned flaws in concreting and in the structure's contact with the ground, caused by what he terms poor execution of the foundations. And, furthermore, the passage of heavy-load vehicles increased the seriousness of the situation, even though the bridge could withstand concentrated loads of 200 tons.

And Edgar Cardoso explained that the design had called for the bridge to withstand concentrated loads of up to 50 tons in both directions. At the time of the construction of the Cahora Bassa dam, that technician was faced with the problem: There was a need to transport generators and other equipment for the dam by land, attempting to use the bridge.

The professor-engineer studied the situation, and made miniatures of the bridge and the loads, increasing the weight of the latter from 50 to 200 tons. The safety coefficients had to be checked. Counting on the shock absorption and oscillations stipulated, and checking everything carefully, Edgar Cardoso gave the go-ahead: Concentrated loads of 200 tons could pass. And, in the first experiment, he himself monitored inside the huge truck, to give everyone confidence, particularly motorists.

It was 1018 hours yesterday when the operation to move the bridge began. Millimeter by millimeter, it was moved from low tide to high tide, 9 centimeters, leaving 1 centimeter for possible corrections.

Edgar Cardoso accompanied Minister Julio Carrilho and Governor Eduardo Arao, giving them all the explanations. Portuguese engineers undertook the readings on control panels, many of which were invented by Edgar Cardoso himself. The engineer in charge of the operation confirmed that everything was set for the operation to begin.

Other engineers were making various checks; Portuguese technicians were inspecting the mechanisms for execution, while Mozambican workers were moving from one side to the other, carrying work tools, some of which were used by them.

Slowly, the tower was slipped on plates made of a special metal, properly greased, observed carefully and with curiosity by dozens of people, some right there, close to the site where the operation was taking place, and others above, on the roadway, watching fixedly below.

However, one person out of all of them was memorable: A sturdy but short individual, Pedro Alicate Joao, aged 33, a native of Quelimane and a stonemason by trade, engaged in handling the pump which injected oil under pressure for the mechanisms that were causing the movement of the tower, was the one who was making an entire heavy mass of reinforced concrete weighing about 3,000 tons move, with an action which required no more strength than that of two arms.

Later, the four hydraulic hoists which had for some time supported the weight of the 3,000 tons, were used to raise by 2 centimeters the tower divided in the area directly above the foundation; a split that had been estimated as taking at least 2 weeks, but which ended up being accomplished in only 20 hours.

2909

CSO: 3442/30

## LIVESTOCK RAISING COOPERATIVE INAUGURATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Sep 84 p 9

[Text] On Saturday, 127 workers from the Ministry of Agriculture in Maputo, accompanied by the respective minister, Joao Ferreira, opened their first livestock production cooperative, located in Chicabela, on the outskirts of the city of Maputo.

The opening of that livestock production unit is part of the general movement for health involving practical activities, on 25 September, the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle for national liberation; and it constitutes the culmination of an entire process of mobilization and debates held by the workers from the Ministry of Agriculture headquarters building, with a view toward minimizing the hunger that has struck them and the resultant frequency of queues, as the report from the organizing commission stressed.

The Ministry of Agriculture's Porudction Cooperative (COOPAMA) began its activity with a capital stock of 117,000 meticals, associated with the dues of 1,000 meticals paid by each of the ministry's 117 workers, who decided to ally their office work with the cooperative movement.

Based on the organizing committee's report, read on the site, the goal of COOPAMA is to produce pork, rabbit and duck to feed the associates and their families.

The surpluses (if there are any) will be used to supply the ministry's day-care center, first, and then to support the social center; and, finally, they will be sold on the market.

A member of the organizing commission stressed constantly that COOPAMA "is not a collective farm for all the workers in our ministry. It is a voluntary association, but with statutes and regulations, which means that all the associated members are bound to render services to the cooperative."

That individual added that the work of each person would be stringently accounted for, so that "each one will enjoy the benefits of the cooperative to the extent of the effort that he expends."

The basic requisite for being a member of COOPAMA is to be a worker in the Ministry of Agriculture's headquarters building. The reason for this restrictive

condition is that, once they have been combined in the building itself, the cooperative members will find facilities for transportation and communication on working days, which will afford effective participation on the part of each of the associates.

Located in Chicabele (nearly 10 kilometers north of the city), the cooperative now being opened occupies three large buildings, turned over to the cooperative members by the Poultry Management Unit. Each building has a capacity to hold about 10,000 birds

As was emphasized on the occasion, the three buildings will house, respectively, hogs, rabbits and ducks. In addition to the buildings, the new production unit has nearly 3 hectares of arable land, on which the 117 workers present there have begun to plant cassava plants and sweet potato vines, to feed the livestock to be raised, because, this time, "we don't want to rely on feed," as one cooperative member stressed.

The minister and vice minister of agriculture, Joao Ferreira and Francisco Joao Pateguana, respectively, participated in the event, which lasted all morning, in the capacity of members of that socioeconomic association of workers from their sector.

To supply water for the buildings and camps, the cooperative has two drinking water wells recently cleaned with the aid of HIDROMOC; and all that is lacking is the installation of the pump and engine units, to be done by this enterprise within a short time.

The cooperative members told us that the wells now prepared have a capacity of 8,500 liters per hour; which is considered sufficient to supply COOPAMA.

At the conclusion of the manual work, the official opening of the cooperative took place, at which Minister Joao Ferreira congratulated the workers on their initiative in setting forth to combat hunger.

"Instead of resorting to GOAM [Office for the Organization of Provisioning], to demand an increase in the amount for the ministry's social center, we have gone to Chicabela to start the best course of action for reducing hunger and the queues," he asserted, then calling on all the agricultural agencies, particularly the national director of rural development, there present, to "use all resources and imagination for the success of COOPAMA."

2909

CSO: 3442/30



#### FOURTH SUPPLY TRAIN ON REOPENED BEIRA/INHAMINGA RAILWAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Recently arriving in Inhaminga, a town which is the headquarters of the district of Cheringoma, in Sofala, was the train which made the fourth trip along the Beira/Inhaminga railroad line which has gradually been reopened over recent months by the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), after severe defeats inflicted upon the armed bandits in consecutive offensives. The director of the Central Port-CFM [Mozambique Railroad], Gabriel Mabunda, told our reporter that this trip may mark the resumption of regular passenger rail transportation along the Beira/Muanza/Inhaminga corridor, in the northern part of Sofala Province.

The military situation along the Beira/Inhaminga section does not yet show the desired stability. But the conditions are now more favorable, in comparison with what they were at the beginning of the year, when the railroad line was completely blocked for traffic, owing to the action of the armed bandits, who were carrying out their sabotage activities from some camps located along kilometers of the line.

The completion of this latest train trip to Inhaminga, with cars loaded with products for the people's supplies and fuel, for the districts and localities along the line, which reached its destination without any major problems, may be a sign of the intensification of the organization and strength of the battle against the groups of armed bandits in this region, for a total reopening of the line.

Despite an entire gamut of problems which still must be solved, according to official sources from the railroad and port authority in the provincial capital of Sofala, in a dialog with our reporter, in coordination with the defense authorities, it will be possible to change conditions, and the situation is quite favorable for more trains to travel in this region in the future, the main purpose of which will be to supply the people with foodstuffs, and also to ship fuel.

#### Far-Reaching Effects in a Short Time

There could not have been a better or different alternative, that would have been more viable at present for supplying the population of the districts of

Muanza and Inhaminga, in addition to the localities of Savana and Sanacueza, by rail. Just as, moreover, the reopening of the line, beginning with these four trains, could not fail to have positive repercussions on the diversification of the nutritional diet of the populations in these regions.

In an interview recently granted to the national news organs by the head of Sofala Province, Marcelino dos Santos, he cited the priority which the party and the government are giving to the districts hardest hit by the action of the bandits, not only as a means of providing greater material and social support, but also for intensifying the struggle against the bandits.

In fact, as our reporter was able to ascertain, there is every indication that this is not an attempt with intentions, but rather something that has become a reality. As we were told by the administrator of Cheringoma, in Inhaminga, as well as by that of Muzana, during the past 4 months, there has been a considerable improvement in the supplies to the people. The party's first secretary in Cheringoma commented, in this regard: "This has enabled us to concern ourselves more with the war than to be thinking of what the people are going to eat."

There are reports to the effect that previous trains carried to these localities clothing that has to some extent helped to minimize the problem of nakedness which was already serious, primarily among the population gradually recovered by the Armed Forces during their military activities and the destruction of the armed bandits' camps.

#### Limestone and Lumber

Concurrently with this action, the trains are used to remove the limestone extracted in Muanza for cement production in the factory located in the district of Dondo, and the lumber and sugar coming from Marromeu and Inhaminga.

According to reliable sources, as of last week nearly 5,200 tons of limestone had been removed from Muanza, representing almost 50 percent of what the Dondo cement factory requires to start production.

Owing to the action of the Armed Forces in Muanza, the extraction of limestone is continuing normally; because apart from the difficulties involved in removal by railroad, the only viable means to date, the extraction is in a position to ensure a constant supply of limestone, according to the information conveyed to us by the military commander of Muanza, one of those responsible for guaranteeing the extraction of this material.

As for lumber, which is precious for use in the country and for export, and is sawed in Cheringoma, a district with one of the greatest potentials in the country, most of it has already been removed, as we were assured by the railroad representative in Inhaminga, who said that the lumber and the sugar coming from Marromeu end up in that district headquarters.

2909

CSO: 3442/30



# SOJOURN OF CONSTRUCTION STUDENTS IN GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Young Mozambican workers in the GDR are being trained as instructors in the fields of cement production and civil construction, and it is planned to have some of these workers return next year, after the completion of their training. In addition to their cooperation in the production field, those attending the courses will ensure the multiplication of specialized labor on their production sites.

Since July 1982, the 18 young Mozambicans have been studying and working at the Bernburg cement factory, the second largest in the GDR. In February 1985, eight of them will return to the country as conservation mechanics, and 10 as workers specializing in cement production.

When the Mozambicans arrived in Bernburg, they had already learned German in an intensive 5-month course. At first, each one had a German colleague beside him who accompanied him on all the levels of theoretical and practical training. They also solved jointly the problems that arose, for example, those associated with initial difficulties with the language. We were told by Pedro Abril, a 21-year-old from the Province: "We already have many friends here, especially among the teachers, instructors and workers at the enterprise. We enjoy working here because the colleagues are very kind. We can ask them anything and they can learn a great deal from our colleagues." We visited the factory specializing in cement production at his present training site, where he is a cement distribution station for cement. Here, he has become familiar with the distribution of rotating tabular furnaces. They are the furnaces in which the cement is baked. Pedro explained to us: "It is very important in our country to build houses and factories. Therefore, we need an effective cement industry in which I would like to work when I return to my fatherland next year."

February of this year was the second time that 14 Mozambican youths bade farewell to their friends in Bernburg. Between 1978 and 1980, they received occupational training at the cement factory. In September 1982, they returned to the GDR to become qualified as instructors for occupational training. Between 1980 and 1982, they worked in the cement factories in Dondo, Nacala and Matola, along with specialists from the GDR. The German experts served

as translators and intensified their knowledge of cement production. The new occupational instructors in the Mozambican cement factories took the final exams at the beginning of this year, almost exclusively with good and very good marks. Also included in their training was a course lasting half a year at the GDR's institute of occupational training in the industrial city of Magdeburg (located in the western part of the country).

They later received half a year's training at the cement factory in which they were working as instructors for both German and Mozambican apprentices. "When we return home, great tasks will be awaiting us. Our factories need many skilled workers to overcome their problems. We have made many efforts during our studies in the GDR so as to be able to help perform this task with the information that we have acquired here." This was the assessment made by Amancio Alberto, aged 25, from Inhambane Province, before his departure in February. He likes to recall friends, such as his chemistry teacher, Dr Vogel, who helped him and not only during the classes. On many weekends at Christmas and New Year's, Amancio was a guest at the Vogel family's home.

A newspaper created by the group of future cement producers and the instructors who have now returned home reports on pleasant experiences during the holidays. Every year, the Mozambicans relax together during the summer vacation in beautiful parts of the GDR. Many stories and photos in this newspaper are also devoted to the Mozambican apprentices' folklore performances. For example, at the enterprise's parties on Civil Construction Worker's Day which is celebrated annually in the GDR, they entertain their German colleagues with songs and dances of their fatherland. Last year, the group had remarkable success. The enterprise sent it to a contest for cultural groups from the entire Bernburg district. For their performance they were awarded an honorary prize by the district leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the party heading the GDR.

#### What We Have Learned Helps Us to Build Houses

In the construction area, in the downtown section of the city of Nordhausen, we met other Mozambicans who are also a part of the 600 being trained as specialist workers in the GDR. They were 20 Mozambican youths who, since last year, have been learning a speciality as workers on concrete projects at the civil engineering enterprise in Nordhausen, in the western part of the country. During their practice classes, the future concrete projects workers built a structure with 18 rooms and two shops, together with German apprentices. From this they have learned all the operations necessary for building a house, from the cellar to the roof. "We worked with our teacher on this structure built by the apprentices; and we learned a great deal," we were told by Hilario Gonzaga, aged 22, from Tete Province, who accompanied us in the construction area. "We have already built the foundation, the ceilings of rooms, the forms, the walls and many other things. We are working hard, because the construction of this house for a dwelling is a difficult task, but at the same time very good. What we learn here will be very useful for our future work in Mozambique."

The young Mozambicans are acquiring theoretical knowledge in well equipped rooms at the enterprise's occupational school. Once a month, they publicly assess the results of the training. A "People's Newspaper" at the entrance to the school shows the grades which the German and Mozambican apprentices have received in the theoretical and practical courses. The best ones in this competition among friends are presented with a photo. During our visit, Hilario was also among those to have the presentation.

Many men and women at the enterprise have come to know Hilario from an article published in the enterprise's newspaper, "Unser Aufbau" (Our Construction). In that article, written on the occasion of Mozambican Heroes Day, 3 February, Hilario explained the ideas behind his people's liberation struggle. On May Day, International Workers Day, the African youths will march again with their German colleagues along the avenues of Nordhausen.

At the boarding facility for the company's apprentices, in the downtown section of the city, the Mozambicans live in rooms outfitted on the basis of their own ideas. On the walls, there are displayed photos of their parents and friends, and pictures of their fatherland. They soon become friends of German apprentices also dwelling at the boarding facility. They are also responsible for setting up the recreation rooms. In this way, the Mozambicans can help to make it possible to live in one of the nicest households in the country. This was shown last year, when their house was awarded the title "Exemplary Apprentices' Boarding Facility of the GDR."

With the aid of the Mozambicans, four recreation rooms were recently built, in which they spend some of their free time. They play chess or cards, watch television or listen to music. They often gather there to read newspapers and magazines which have arrived from the fatherland. They study NOTICIAS and TEMPO with great interest, and discuss the articles and the special features.

2909

CSO: 3442/37

STUDENTS OF GEODESY, CARTOGRAPHY SENT TO USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Last September, the School of Geodesy and Cartography in Maputo sent nine workers selected from national institutions engaged in the special field of topography to the USSR, to receive intermediate special training in this area, specifically, in cartography, photogrammetry and geodesy, for 4 years.

This fact was disclosed by the school's director, Belgiano Nhatave, at a meeting held recently with ministries and services using the special field of topography, when an analysis was made of the operation of the operation of the elementary and basic courses in topography and cartography at this, the only establishment of its kind in the country.

At the same meeting, those present proposed that an intermediate course in topography, cartography, photogrammetry and geodesy be given at that school starting in 1986. Since 1982, this course has been held in Cuba and the Soviet Union, lasting 4 years.

The future technicians who have just left for the USSR are workers from the Ministries of Agriculture and Mineral Resources, with ninth grade qualifications. With this contingent, the number of students sent to the USSR since 1982 is increased to 35.

At present, that school offers elementary (annual) courses for workers and basic (triennial) courses for students with a sixth grade education, sent by the Ministry of Education.

The elementary course trains workers in the specialties of cartographic drawing and topography; while the basic one trains technicians with the equivalent of a ninth grade education who have knowledge of cartography, photogrammetry, geodesy and topography. The entry level for each course is the sixth grade.

With regard to the elementary course, those present at the aforementioned meeting were of the opinion that the work done by last year's graduates was deficient, in both topography and cartographic drawing, owing to the short length of their training period, which was 1 month.

As an alternative, it was decided that the elementary courses to be given in 1985 should last a year and a half, with 3 months of training, and that the graduates should receive immediate backing from the productive sectors.

#### Guaranteeing the Workers' Training

For the sake of convenience, next year the elementary course in topography will be eliminated, because the user services have a sufficient number of these cadres. Those trained from 1978 to 1980 will be incorporated next year into the basic course and, at the conclusion of 3 years of training, they will have thereby enhanced their literary knowledge and skills.

After the basic course, these workers will have the opportunity to enroll in intermediate courses in every special field: cartographic drawing, photogrammetry, geodesy and topography, both in the country and abroad.

Also next year, the course for topographical draftsmen will be restarted, given with new methods, as well as the one for cartographic draftsmen, both lasting a year and a half.

The director of the school says that an attempt is being made to enable the elementary technicians to increase their occupational training and, concurrently, their literary skills, based on the standards for technical-occupational education in effect in the country.

2909

CSO: 3442/37

# EUROPEAN EXPERTS STUDY NATION'S WATER RESOURCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Scheduled to end today in Maputo is the meeting of native and foreign specialists from six European countries who have been examining the current state of management of this country's water resources since last Sunday, in order to make recommendations that may contribute to the development of this area in the future. A source closely associated with the meeting, which has been taking place in private, disclosed that the experts were discussing, up until yesterday, topics related to the collection and analysis of data for planning the management of water resources, occupational training and research.

From the meeting, organized by the National Directorate of Water, in cooperation with UNESCO, recommendations should be resulting to be submitted to the Mozambican Government for approval, according to the spokesman for the meeting.

He explained that noteworthy among some of the recommendations is the one related to "institutions participating in the management of water resources on the national and regional level, planning of water resources and research, as well as short and long-term programs for action."

The informant also mentioned the efficient management of water resources, which is subject to the occurrence of natural disasters, such as drought and floods, for which our country's capacity for intervention is still quite limited.

The spokesman expressed the opinion that, "This afforded a deep probing into the subject, so that the meeting would produce extremely important recommendations."

Taking advantage of the water resources and their proper use on behalf of the economic and industrial development of a country that is essentially agricultural, as ours is, is the essential issue at the meeting, which has also analyzed the work to be performed in this field.

From the analysis there resulted the observation that, despite some action to take advantage of water resources in dams, specifically, at Corumana and Pequenos Libombos, involving large investments, and supplying the population, there are still enormous resources yet to be exploited for the benefit of agricultural and industrial development and for the good of the community.



## RPM Has Moderate Potential Resources

Our country has moderate potential resources but, according to the spokesman for this meeting, those resources are poorly distributed geographically, with a great deal of irregularity.

In addition to this feature, a significant portion of the surface water resources is located in hydrographic basins shared with other countries, as in the case of the Zambeze River, which in itself accounts for 50 percent of the country's total water resources.

The need for planning the management of the resources as an alternative for proper exploitation for the benefit of agricultural and industrial development results not only from this factor, but also from the fact that, in addition to the Zambeze, the other major basins, such as the Save, Umbeluzi, Incomati and Limpopo, have their surface water areas coming from countries upstream.

However, a large portion of the national water resources is not being exploited suitably. At the opening session of the meeting, the minister of construction and water, Julio Carrilho, declared that the present structure should be changed, because it is extremely limited.

He said that, in the future, more efforts will have to be expended to ensure that the overwhelming majority of the population, which lives in the rural areas, can have the benefit of drinking water.

As a Mozambican specialist disclosed, at present, the current use of water for agriculture, and household and industrial supply has been calculated at about 2 percent of the total national supply of water resources.

2909  
CSO: 3443/37



ELECTRIC POWER STATION IN PEMBA TO BE ENLARGED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Electricity of Mozambique and Integral Construction of Cabo Delgado, backed by a British company, are currently working on the expansion of the electric power plant in the city of Pemba. Two new generator sets have just arrived in Pemba, together with two British engineers, who will supervise the transportation and installation of the equipment on top of the foundation. The first phase of the work will last 4 weeks, and the second will start in January, extending until July 1985.

Information provided to NOTICIAS indicates that the expansion of the city of Pemba's electric power plant will make it possible to supply the entire provincial capital of Cabo Delgado, Metuge, located about 30 kilometers from Pemba, sufficiently; and TEXMANTA may also benefit from better electrical service. With the present capacity, it is not yet possible to provide a supply of electricity to the blanket and quilt factory, TEXMANTA.

A few days ago, two new generator sets and some supplementary equipment to be used to expand the electric power plant arrived in the city of Pemba, with two more British technicians who will oversee the transportation and installation of the equipment on the foundation. The cost of the equipment is estimated at 2.8 million pounds.

As we were told, the motors are separated by two alternators. The first phase of the work, which is to begin soon, will last about 4 weeks, and the second will extend from January to July of next year.

When the civil construction work has been completed, work which will be done by Integral Construction of Cabo Delgado (CICAD), two more engineers from Great Britain will go to the city of Pemba to work on the assembly of the motors and the supplementary equipment, until the end of next July.

We were also informed that the work relating to the expansion of the electric power plant in the city of Pemba began in September of last year, with preliminary jobs and the construction of foundations over 2 meters deep. The work was stopped for some time, owing to the lack of certain materials, such as cement, reinforced iron and lusalite.

With regard to the construction work, Integral Construction of Cabo Delgado began the projects this year, and they are scheduled to be finished in 1985. The total price of the project work has been estimated at 12.5 million MT.

The equipment now acquired from Great Britain consists of two generator sets, comprised of 6-cylinder diesel motors connected to two alternators, and their assembly is being handled by the British company Crown Agents.

Each of the 75-ton generator sets will provide over 2,500 kilowatts of power, and the motors will be equipped to operate with more economical amounts of fuel residue.

2909

CSO: 3442/37

BALTHAZAR'S SPEECH ON LABOR AT SALC CITED

MB190709 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The sixth conference of the Southern African Labor Commission [SALC] ministers began in Maputo this afternoon. The opening address was made by the Mozambican finance minister, Rui Baltazar. He criticized the migrant labor system in South Africa and stressed the importance of developing the other countries in the region in order to create employment alternatives for workers returning from the Rand mines. The following is an excerpt from Finance Minister Rui Baltazar's speech to the 6th SALC conference.

[Begin Baltazar recording] All of us are aware that the current migrant labor system in our region neither serves the development of our countries, nor benefits our workers. Set up to serve South African economic interests, this system is simply a link in the chain binding the economies of the neighboring countries to the South African economy. This exportation of labor has resulted not only in an imbalance, distortion, and dependence of our economies, but also in unequal development in Southern Africa.

An objective analysis of the complex situation involving migration to South Africa, the causes and consequences of the migration as they appear today, will lead us to formulate and implement resolutions to be part of a general strategy for regional development as laid down by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. It is important to devote our whole attention to finding the most efficient ways and means to achieve the goal that we have set: breaking our dependence on the migrant labor system.

By uniting our efforts and rationally utilizing the resources that we have, we shall be able to overcome the difficulties and shortcomings facing us to change the current migrant labor situation to our benefit. [end Baltazar recording]

Our finance minister's speech was welcomed by the participants. The outgoing chairman, who is Zambia's labor minister, replied, thanking Mozambique for her hospitality on behalf of all participants.

CSO: 3442/38

FAILINGS OF UN RESOLUTION 435 DUE TO BAD PLANNING

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 19 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Better Plan"]

[Text] Resolution 435 is not at all one of the weakest plans that was ever worked out in the history of the United Nations and it is certainly not a monument to incorrigibility.

Its first weakness showed up immediately when the administrator general of South-West Africa/Namibia (SWA/Namibia), at that time Judge M.T. Steyn, invited the United Nations to send a UN task force for the purpose of implementing Resolution 435. Large scale housing arrangements were made and as far as the South-West and the administrator general were concerned these could have been ready within the span of several weeks for the initial carrying out of the resolution in question.

But then the United Nations could not muster the 7,500 man task force!

This is one of the simplest truths which has been conveniently forgotten along the way.

A second essential weakness, which has also been pointed out by several African leaders, is that the UN plan put the cart before the horse.

According to Resolution 435 the election has to take place for the purpose of appointing a constitutional assembly which must be responsible for drafting a constitution for the country.

There has been no talk at all about reconciliation, about a common independence ideal, basic understandings, and taking cognizance of the largest possible group as the relevant factors.

A third point is that this plan does not in any respect guarantee peace after the attainment of independence. The entire exercise was supposed to be able to take place without the country moving a single centimeter closer to a solution of the primary problem.

The South-West's first problem is not its independence. Its first problem lies in the fact that there is no peace, because some of its people lend themselves to being the abettors of Russian imperialism. For freedom to mean anything it must be freedom vis-a-vis the entire world. Nobody must be the boss of the South-West and the South-West must not be anybody's slave... not South Africa's and not Russia's, certainly not Russia's.

Therefore Resolution 435 is the bearer of the seed of great suffering.

Moreover, the situation at this point is not any more acceptable. It is therefore necessary to sit down to work with the greatest conceivable earnestness for drafting a better plan than Resolution 435 and one capable of changing the circumstances in which we now find ourselves.

If the South-Westerners can conceive a better plan and submit it to South Africa, to the West and to the United Nations, then nothing and nobody will have any objections to that.

Resolution 435 is not an unalterable decree like the black power law ... for instance. The resolution was simply an attempt which some 6 years ago had seemed like a workable possibility. We are a long ways from that now.

If it is impossible to conceive a better plan than Resolution 435 we will undoubtedly have to make the best of the worst situation. However all the efforts that have been made in the past 6 years for implementing Resolution 435 have failed.

Before any real efforts at obtaining a workable alternative are made, it will be foolish to assert that one must stand or fall by Resolution 435.

Everybody has already fallen by Resolution 435.

If SWAPO and the United Nations continue to be obstinate about seeing or recognizing nothing else but this resolution then the onus for creating conditions for rendering its implementation possible falls upon them.

## BRIEFS

PRICE OF URANIUM TO INCREASE--Niamey, Oct 26 (AFP)--Income from uranium production, Niger's principal resource, will be virtually unchanged next year, following an agreement on prices and output reached yesterday between the government and the mining companies, a reliable source said here today. A small rise in price, coupled with a slight fall in production, reflects the current slump in the world uranium market due to cut-backs in nuclear power programmes, and continues a slide which started two years ago, observers said. The price of a kilo of uranate was fixed at 30,000 CFA francs (\$62.5) for 1985, compared with 29,250 CFA francs (\$61) in the current year, a rise of 2.5 percent. But production is to be reduced from 3,400 tonnes to 3,200 tonnes. Finance Minister Boukari Adjia said uranium sales were expected to bring in around ten billion CFA francs (\$21 million) next year, or around 14 percent of total budget receipts. But the price rise of 2.5 percent agreed yesterday compares with 6.36 percent last year and 14.5 percent the year before. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 12023 GMT 26 Oct 84]

CSO: 3400/132

DAILIES SUGGEST FMG TAKE NIGERIANS 'INTO CONFIDENCE'

AB011145 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Press review]

[Text] Most of today's newspaper editorials are on Nigeria's 24th independence anniversary. The DAILY TIMES, the NATIONAL CONCORD, the NEW NIGERIAN, the DAILY SKETCH, the DAILY STAR, as well as NIGERIAN OBSERVER, the NIGERIAN STATESMAN, the NIGERIAN HERALD, the PUNCH, and the SATELLITE closely assess the merits and demerits of both the civilian and military administrations during the period. The papers trace the political history of Nigeria, raise the problems that confronted the nation, and offer probable solutions to the problems.

Some of the papers say that this year's low-key celebrations should compel Nigerians to reflect soberly on the nation's past and contemplate on its ultimate destiny. The papers observe that during the First and Second Republics, fierce competition for political offices undermined the ideals of genuine power sharing with intense distrust. With special reference to the last civilian government, the papers equally note that there were embezzlements and gross abuse of office and mindless economic squander. The papers collectively agree that the present Federal Military Government, through some of its programs, is achieving commendable results in redeeming the image of the nation.

All the papers, however, suggest that the present regime must take Nigerians into confidence in order to ease the implementation of its programs. In addition, the papers advised that if the War Against Indiscipline is to be successfully won, the leadership should teach by example. They believe that the exercise has an excellent chance of realizing the country's aims of unity, faith, strength, and progress. Some of the papers express concern that Nigeria cannot produce enough raw materials to run her industries. They urge both the government and the people of Nigeria to use the occasion for a solemn stock-taking exercise.

The papers equally urge the general public to serve the nation more loyally and be proud of being Nigerians. The papers, in conclusion, point out that Nigeria has both human and material resources to make her great and exercise influence in the international community.

CSO: 3400/101



# NIGERIA

## NAN LISTS NAMES OF 250 RELEASED DETAINEES

AB031320 Lagos NAN in English 1648 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, 2 Oct (NAN)--Following is a list of those whose release was announced yesterday by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari.

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Alhaji Mohammed Kirfi             | 35. Gabriel Olagunju Amubere    |
| 2. Audu Innocent Ogbeh               | 36. Sylvester Nwelegbu          |
| 3. E.A. Akinola                      | 37. Emeka Ojukwu                |
| 4. Chief Adenike Ebun Oyagbola (Mrs) | 38. Daniel C. Ugwu              |
| 5. Dr J.C.F. Adigwe                  | 39. J. Akanmu                   |
| 6. J.A. Ogundeko                     | 40. M. Omotosho                 |
| 7. O.O. Adeluyi                      | 41. P. Udeozo                   |
| 8. Chief A.A. Akintola               | 42. Chief Frank Oloto           |
| 9. Prof Godwin Odenigwe              | 43. Dr Joseph O. Obasi          |
| 10. Samuel A. Ogedengbe              | 44. J.N. Nnajide                |
| 11. A.O. Adebimpe                    | 45. Chigoziem Ozim              |
| 12. Nedd Owuru                       | 46. Okechukwu Nnaji             |
| 13. Bilyaminu Usman                  | 47. Osita Okeke                 |
| 14. Alhaji Aliyu Maitama Yusuf       | 48. Fred Attah Ugwuaku          |
| 15. Sabo Maina                       | 49. Justin Mbam Ogodo           |
| 16. Alhaji Adamu Ciroma              | 50. Nweke Anyigor               |
| 17. Nze Onwunali                     | 51. T.C. Chigbo                 |
| 18. Sam Ugwoji                       | 52. Rob Iweka                   |
| 19. Miss Patience Mbakwe             | 53. Malachy Ezeilo              |
| 20. Mrs Nwayidirin Asinobi           | 54. Dr Eric Umeh                |
| 21. Emmanuel Nwogu                   | 55. Dr Cyril Okay Igwe          |
| 22. Alhaji Buba Ahmed                | 56. Dr Peter A. Nwankwo         |
| 23. Garba Aliyu                      | 57. Captain G.M.C. Ude          |
| 24. Alhaji Aliyu Babu Fari           | 58. Chief Fidelis E. Okoko      |
| 25. Chief Kolawole Ogungbade         | 59. Chief Crhstopher O. Emehelu |
| 26. Raphael E. Obioha                | 60. Dr Ralph Rogers Obi         |
| 27. Akin Ogunpola                    | 61. Dr Mrs Helen Chukwumah      |
| 28. Dr Idung I. Okon                 | 62. Lamido Abubakar Gombe       |
| 29. Claudius Agboola Bamigboye       | 63. Yohanna Adamu               |
| 30. Chief Olu Awotesu                | 64. Hussaini Kirfi              |
| 31. Bode Olowoporoku (Dr)            | 65. Mohammed Baudu Abubakar     |
| 32. P. Bolokor                       | 66. Umaru Dahiru                |
| 33. Bjornny Okigbo Onyeluaolie       | 67. Inuwa Sambo                 |
| 34. Rotimi Abe                       | 68. Baba Wamba Yakubu           |

69. Alhaji Disina Mohammed
70. Alhaji Abubakar Kari Bajoga
71. Ibrahim Magaji Abubakar
72. M. Rabi
73. A. Wabili
74. L. Olawale
75. Paul Udeetor
76. Benson Igbiosa Obasuyi
77. Mrs V.B. Bamuza
78. Festus C. Ekeruchi
79. Dr T.E.A. Salubi
80. A. Adeyemo
81. Ola Amo
82. Athanasius I. Angereke
83. D.O. Osunlalu
84. A. Gana
85. L.O. Sanyaolu
86. Alhaji Sale Maina
87. Alhaji Shettima Ali Kidaji
88. A. Ali
89. A. Farinu
90. Okon Joe Ndok
91. Etuk-udo Thompson Ekpo
92. Akpan J. Obot
93. Dr E.U. Esenam
94. Chief A.J.J. Ekong
95. Dr I.I. Ukpog
96. Obong A.U. Ukpa
97. E.E.P. Umana
98. Chief Essien Eniang
99. J.A. Ushie
100. Baclays Thompson
101. Obetan Bassey Twara
102. Eng Akpan Akpan Udoette
103. Dr Efana James Usua
104. Chief Effiong Etim Essien
105. Chief E.E. James
106. Timothy Ogbang Omang
107. K. Bello
108. Dr Paul M. Mirchaulum
109. Adiel L. Bila
110. Alhaji Ngura Buba
111. Alhaji Bakari Mbamoi
112. Simon I. Musa
113. Alhaji Suleiman A. Zumo
114. Alhaji Abdullahi Kirim
115. Dauda Kefa Zing
116. Christopher Iratsi
117. Yakubu Davu
118. Aiden J. Mapeo
119. Alhaji Shuaibu Chindo
120. Major A.S. Audu (rtd)
121. Umaru Miji
122. Adamu Babatofu
123. Dan-Azumi O. Rika
124. Alhaji Ibrahim Ahmed
125. Alhaji Mohammed A. Mai
126. Mrs Fibi N. Nadah
127. Alhaji Mohammed S. Barup
128. Alhaji Mohammed B. Aliyu Mustapha
129. Donald S. Alahira
130. Mohammed Siddiki
131. Stephen Tiya
132. A. Umah
133. Rev Iwolisi Ogbuku
134. Oji Okereke
135. Dr O.B. Aguocha
136. Joseph O. Dike
137. R. Ogundipe
138. Chief Nownorue Okere
139. Mohammed Aliyu Aliyu Lawal
140. Musa Bala Aliyu
141. Alhaji Mohammed Sabiu Nuhu
142. Alhaji Ibrahim Babajo
143. Eng Aminu Aliyu
144. Usman Ejembi (rtd 1/cdr)
145. A. Mohammed
146. Alfred Olotu
147. Lawan Danbazau
148. Mahmoud Usman
149. Abdullahi Abubakar
150. G.I. Aigbokhan
151. Chief Benson Nwikpo
152. Alhaji Mohammed Mohammed
153. Chief Tunji Arosanyin
154. Alhaji Shehu Usman
155. Alhaji Musa Etudaiye
156. Alhaji Sanai Nurudeen
157. Mrs A.E.Y. Folayan
158. Chief Justin Folayan
159. Chief Israel Idamiebi Brown
160. Samuel Ntete Orage
161. Paul Folorunsho Orifunmishe
162. Abubakar Daniya Makama
163. Salihi Abdu Zuba
164. Alhaji Aliyu Lemu
165. Dr Mua Abdullahi
166. Shehu Usman Abubakar
167. Alhaji Garba Audi
168. Aligy Abubakar Bosso
169. Etsugaie Muhammadu Maman
170. Samuel Bala Kuta

- |      |                                    |      |                           |
|------|------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| 171. | Dr Amba Amba Ambaiowe              | 220. | Alhaji A. Lawal           |
| 172. | Chief (Lt Col) Leonard Dundas Ayah | 221. | J.O. Ajibola              |
| 173. | Chief Oyebola Adebayo              | 222. | Ganiyu Akindele           |
| 174. | Thomas Bandele Adebayo             | 223. | Engineer S.A. Adeyemi     |
| 175. | Alhaji Isiaka Abiodun Sani         | 224. | Chief Michael Koleoso     |
| 176. | Timothy Aina Odeyemi               | 225. | Chief Abiola Morakinyo    |
| 177. | Prince Tola Sotinwa                | 226. | Chief Olayiwola Awoyode   |
| 178. | Chief David Adeyemi Coker          | 227. | Mojisoluwa Kinfewa        |
| 179. | Elijah Oladele Akinbode            | 228. | Chief Kule Abass          |
| 180. | Chief Olufemi Adewumi              | 229. | Alhaji Abideen Anifowoshe |
| 181. | Chief Akinola Adaramaja            | 230. | Chief Evans Awoala        |
| 182. | Mrs Morenike Onanuga               | 231. | Elijah J.P. Igoniwari     |
| 183. | Richard Ford O. Koroye             | 232. | Emmanuel Isukul           |
| 184. | Sagbe Ikriko                       | 233. | Dr Rintel Wazhi           |
| 185. | A. Akerele                         | 234. | Gideon G.G. Barde         |
| 186. | Mrs Mobolaji Osomo                 | 235. | Samuel Mafuyai            |
| 187. | Lt Col Ayo Ariyo                   | 236. | Dr Sambo Daju             |
| 188. | Alhaji Omowunmi Masha              | 237. | Alhaji Muhammadu Wada     |
| 189. | Phillip Olatuade Fagbeyiro         | 238. | Joshua N. Gamde           |
| 190. | Sanu Sobowale                      | 239. | Kathryn Hauwa Hoomkwap    |
| 191. | Alhaji Ganiyu O. Ajimotokan        | 240. | Joseph Senlong Madugu     |
| 192. | Alhaji Ganiyu Olatunde Oshineye    | 241. | Yakubu Hussaini           |
| 193. | Chief O. Olokolaro                 | 242. | Dogora Igube              |
| 194. | Ganiyu Olawale Dawodu              | 243. | Alhaji Yakubu Idris       |
| 195. | Chief Love A.B. Akparanta          | 244. | Peter R. Madaki           |
| 196. | Love Edum Adoki                    | 245. | Alhaji Suleiman Ali Ubam  |
| 197. | Chief Supo Akinwale                | 246. | Prince A.B. Audu Shabu    |
| 198. | Moses Bola Akinpelu                | 247. | Abraham A. Dantoro        |
| 199. | Samuel Olaniyi Olajumoke           | 248. | Revrend Dr S. Nagba       |
| 200. | Sola Akinola                       | 249. | John R. Chuwang           |
| 201. | James Jagbe Sadare                 | 250. | H. Ibrahim                |
| 202. | Solomon Alade                      |      |                           |
| 203. | Haruna Raji                        |      |                           |
| 204. | Y.S. Ladejo                        |      |                           |
| 205. | Samuel Okebunmi                    |      |                           |
| 206. | Ezekiel Akinola Iyaola             |      |                           |
| 207. | A.A. Ajolagbada                    |      |                           |
| 208. | Salewa Akanni Olajide              |      |                           |
| 209. | Alhaji Busari Salami               |      |                           |
| 210. | Alhaji Ajadi Aresa                 |      |                           |
| 211. | Adeniyi Agboola                    |      |                           |
| 212. | Alhaji Sule Olawore                |      |                           |
| 213. | Olawale Oladiran                   |      |                           |
| 214. | Chief Olayiwola Fawole             |      |                           |
| 215. | Peter Adeleke Akande               |      |                           |
| 216. | M. Tanimowo                        |      |                           |
| 217. | Adekola Lamidi                     |      |                           |
| 218. | Chief Samuel Ladosu Ojo            |      |                           |
| 219. | Alhaji Adejare Adegbola            |      |                           |

CSO: 3400/101

LAGOS COMMENTS ON UK-RSA 'CONFRONTATION'

AB021310 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Viewpoint: "Britain and South Africa in Diplomatic Confrontation"]

[Text] In response to the flood of protests which greeted her invitation to the apartheid South African leader to London last May, the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had argued that she intended to influence Mr P.W. Botha through dialogue. The OAU, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and most of the [word indistinct] African countries, including Nigeria, were not impressed by that argument for obvious reasons. In the first place, dialogue with apartheid South Africa, as Mrs Thatcher advocated, had been tried over the years without success. If anything, it seems that dialogues with the operators of the apartheid system encourage their arrogance and contempt for world opinion. It was in realization of this that South Africa's membership of the United Nations was suspended. The Commonwealth Organization and many other international bodies also expelled South Africa from their membership for the same reason.

The futility of dialogue with P.W. Botha and his racist clique in South Africa had, therefore, been established many years back. It is also known that Mrs Thatcher had no magic wand which she could apply for Mr Botha to achieve what the whole world had failed to accomplish for many decades through discussions. But Mrs Thatcher and her government ignored wise counsel and went ahead and received the apartheid chief priest. At the end of it all, it was evident that Mrs Thatcher had made no positive impact on the cartel led by P.W. Botha. The conflicting statements made by British and South African officials soon after the ill-advised visit showed clearly that [words indistinct], the South Africans left London with an air of achievement and victory. All that the British Government had succeeded in doing was to facilitate Pretoria's efforts to break its isolation by the rest of the world. If Mrs Thatcher had any doubts thereafter about the futility of her government's romance with apartheid, the current diplomatic confrontation between Britain and South Africa should remove them permanently.

The confrontation is over the attempt by the racist South African authorities to arrest six nationalists taking refuge in the British consulate in Durban. In a reaction to this development, the South African Government has retracted

an earlier decision to send back to London for persons accused of illegal arms deal in Britain. There would have been no cause for the diplomatic confrontation between Britain and South Africa if the Thatcher administration had not chosen to fraternize with the apartheid regime, thereby giving the regime a false sense of strength and confidence. The development, therefore, underlies the conviction of the OAU, the commonwealth and the United Nations [transmitter goes off the air].

CSO: 3400/101

UK COMPANY ACCUSED OF INFLATING PRICES ON EQUIPMENT

AB061112 Lagos NAN in English 1100 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Makurdi, 6 Oct (NAN)--The former general manager of the Benue Water Corporation, Mr Charles Avul yesterday told the judicial commission of inquiry into contracts awarded by the defunct civilian administration in the state that a British company, Paterson Candy International, handling the state rural water scheme inflated the prices of equipment for the state government. Paterson Candy International is one of the companies executing projects under the 155 million pounds sterling loan granted to the Benue Government by Lazard Brothers Bank in England.

Testifying before the commission, Mr Charles Avul said that the company quoted 178 million naira for equipment while the state water board quoted 57 million naira for the same equipment. He said that the company was paid the sum of n280,000 pounds sterling [as received] and 214,000 naira for feasibility studies which, according to him, were contrary to what the state government requested.

He told the commission that while the state government requested that 63 towns should benefit from the project, the company presented only 4 towns.

It would be recalled that the chief electrical engineer in the State Ministry of Works, Mr John Adagih told the commission on Thursday that the sum of 5,667 million pounds sterling was paid to the company.

CSO: 3400/101

STUDENT UNION CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO CHANGE POLICY

AB182030 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The student union of Ahmadu Bello University [ABU], Zaria, has called on the Federal Government to reconsider its new policy on education because of its implications to the poor. In a statement today, the union said the policy would force many students to stop schooling and widen the gap between the illiterate poor and the elite. The union also said although it appreciated the lean state of the nation's economy, it was of the view that the policy would make education the preserve of the privileged few.

The student union was commenting on the new feeding and accommodation arrangements announced for the institutes of higher learning by the government.

The union criticized the manner in which the ABU authority is handling the implementation of the policy. It accused the university authority of fixing feeding and accommodation fees without the knowledge of the student representatives as directed by the government. The union therefore appealed to the university senate, the council, and the academic staff union to prevail on the vice chancellor to lift the suspension on the students' constitution for dialogue on the issue.

It, however, appeals to the students to remain calm while they wait for a new resumption date. The union said the lifting of the ban on students' activities would facilitate arrangements for reopening of the institution. On the state of the nation's economy, the union called on the public to be more patriotic and law-abiding by avoiding acts capable of sabotaging government's efforts to improve the economy. The students also called for the abrogation of Decree No 4, which they said does not speak well of the government and could weaken the mass media.

CSO: 3400/101



## NIGERIA

### RADIO SEES WESTERN SAHARA AS TEST CASE FOR OAU

AB261310 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Commentary by Geoffrey Ume]

[Text] In about 3 weeks from now, Africa's head of state and government will be converging in Addis Ababa for the 21st summit of the OAU. The summit itself has been fixed to hold on 12 November and, like the 19th summit of the organization in Tripoli in November 1982, clouded uncertainty is gathering momentum on this year's meeting of African leaders. The fundamental problem this time is the admission of the SDAR into the membership of the OAU.

It must be recalled that one of the cardinal objectives for the creation of the OAU on 25 May 1963 was to help African countries which were under the yoke of colonialism to gain their sovereignty. The other is to serve as a forum for settling conflicts among member states. Surprisingly, every attempt made in recent years to achieve these goals tend to place the OAU in a dilemma. This, some political analysts have attributed to lack of political will among African countries and mainly to the inability of the members to implement OAU articles of the charter on any issue before it. The problem of Western Sahara is now many years old, and that the OAU has not found a lasting solution to it underlines the points raised above and this is disturbing. Admittedly, when Spain relinquished her hold on Western Sahara in 1975, she did not prepare the people of that territory for independence, thus paving the way for Morocco to claim the territory on mere historical grounds but against the wishes of the indigenes. As a show of their resentment to Morocco's claim, the people of Western Sahara proclaimed self-independence known as the SDAR.

It is a fact that the SDAR has made several abortive attempts to gain admission into the continental organization. Morocco and her allies have also been threatening to boycott the OAU if SDAR is admitted. The OAU, on its part, has made genuine moves to find an amicable settlement of the dispute, the most notable being in 1982 when it endorsed and called for a referendum giving the Saharans the right to say whether they will be part of Morocco or become an autonomous entity. The significance here is that the two parties in the dispute were in agreement with the peace plan. That the peace plan has not seen the light of the day is because Morocco

bluntly refused to cooperate with the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, thereby rendering the committee impotent.

Nigeria's position is now clear on the issue. Because of the obvious disillusionment on the future of the committee, Nigeria, which is one of the founding members of the OAU, has recently pulled out of the committee. But will the OAU continue to stumble because of the Western Saharan problem? This is a question that African leaders must address their minds to as they prepare for this year's summit. What must not be overlooked is that the political status of SDAR is growing every year; that is to say that the territory's status today is gaining more recognition by African states. Member states of the OAU therefore, should use the forthcoming summit to resolve the dispute by invoking Article 28 of the organization's charter, which stipulates that a new member could be admitted upon its recognition by at least half the number of the OAU members. The time has come that we should not allow foreign influence to chart the course of our destiny; in other words, a halt should be put to a situation where Africa becomes the testing grounds for manipulation and strategies directed at division and exploitation. No single African nation is greater than the OAU and threats by some member states to boycott this year's summit because of the Western Sahara dispute will not promote the cardinal objectives of the OAU. Instead, peace will continue to elude Africa as time, energy and resources--which could have been channeled to pressing economic and social problems--will be diverted to fighting one crisis after another. The Western Sahara dispute is indeed a testing case to the elder states of Africa to justify the common saying: African solutions to African problems.

CSO: 3400/101

## NIGERIA

### BRIEFS

2 PLANES CRASH--An F-28 executive aircraft crash-landed yesterday at the Ilorin International Airport [Kwara State]. The crash was said to be due to technical faults. No life was lost. A Nigerian Airways plane also crash-landed in Calabar [Cross River State] on Wednesday. Two passengers were hospitalized. The plane was on a flight to Libreville, Gabon. And, a Nigerian Air Force trainer aircraft on a routine training flight crashed around Makurdi [Benue State] last week. One of the pilots, Flying Officer Max Davis, was reported killed in the crash. The chief of Air Staff, Air Vice Marshall Alpha, has sent a message of condolence to the officer's family. Investigations into the cause of the crash have started. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Oct 84]

CSO: 3400/101

BRIEFS

CCCE LOAN AGREEMENT--This afternoon at the Ministry of Finance, the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] and Senegal signed a loan agreement totalling 602.625 million CFA for the Mali-Mauritania-Senegal Manantali Dam Project. The loan granted to Senegal comes in addition to two others granted by the fund to Mali and Mauritania. [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 18 Oct 84 AB]

CSO: 3419/97

## POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN CITY COUNCILS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 14 Sep 84 p 13

[Report: "Party Politics in City Councils?"]

[Text] Party politics in city councils--many find this right and just as many find that it has to go.

The new constitutional dispensation, which makes provision for greater authorities for local governments, makes the role of party politics in city councils much more significant.

In the light of that, DIE VADERLAND had discussions with the various political parties on their views and involvement in party politics in Transvaal city councils.

They were also asked for their opinions on greater authorities to local governments, independent local governments for Coloreds and Indians, and Regional Utilities Councils (in which the local governments of Whites, Coloreds and Indians will serve together to provide "hard" services such as the supply of water and distribution of electricity at the regional level).

### PFP [Progressive Federal Party]

In transvaal, the South Transvaal regional chairperson, Mrs Irene Menell, appointed a committee of inquiry to advise her on the PFP's active participation or non-participation in party politics at the local government level.

The chairman of the PFP in the Transvaal, Mr Douglas Gibson, says his party is openly participating in municipal elections in Sandton, Randburg and Johannesburg. Participation in locations such as Bedford View and Benoni is going to be considered.

He calls independent local governments for Coloreds and Indians odd and ridiculous--where would those communities ever get enough money for their so-called independence? He says they should enjoy direct representation in existing local governments.

According to Mr Gibson, Blacks should also be included in the proposed Regional Utilities Councils--why have they been excluded?

"Ha-ha," says Mr Gibson to more power envisaged for local governments. "The minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, will get much more power under the new legislation than an administrator has ever had: King."

NP [National Party]

Except for cities such as Randburg and Johannesburg, where politics are openly pursued in the city council, the National Party takes the position that it would rather not drag politics into city councils when it is not necessary, according to the Transvaal director of liaison duties, Mr Fanus Schoeman.

However, the NP will keep a watchful eye on the political involvement of other parties and, if necessary, may change its mind in some cases. "Especially the smaller towns need a city council which serves their interests, not the interests of a certain political party," says Mr Schoeman.

Currently, party-political participation at the city council level is not yet declared NP policy. Each municipal election in a particular community will have to be considered on its own merits before the NP becomes involved, says Mr. Schoeman.

The NP brought about the policy on independent local governments for Coloreds and Indians and more power for local governments in the new constitutional dispensation.

The policy on Regional Utilities Councils will be announced later. At this moment those councils have not been looked into yet by an elected committee.

KP [Conservative Party]

To the Conservative Party, party-political participation at the local government level is a policy decision; however, that does not mean that it will be applied across the board, says the acting executive secretary of the party, Dr Frans van Staden.

According to Dr van Staden local governments are very important in the new dispensation, and it looks as if the government wants to start integrating them right away.

His party is in favor of the greater power promised to local governments, but only if it is indeed true. He is convinced, however, that the proposed Regional Utilities Councils will not only further weaken the power of local governments, but that ultimately they will also replace the Provincial Councils.

The KP is strongly opposed to Regional Utilities councils because it is integration, makes provision for mixed decision-making, decreases the authorities of city councils, and local governments are unilaterally forced to participate in those councils.



Independent local governments for Coloreds and Indians have the full support of the KP because it is in favor of separate development and self-preservation.

#### HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party]

There is no longer anything like municipal elections without party politics, says Mr Louis Stofberg, Transvaal secretary of that party.

"The HNP now has decided to fight municipal elections to the end--the divisional executives have been instructed to acquaint themselves with the municipal elections meanwhile."

According to Mr Stofberg, the promise that local governments will enjoy increased power under the new constitutional dispensation is only a trick to satisfy the Blacks.

"The new dispensation excludes most Blacks from parliament. But they can elect their own city councils. The story that local governments will get more power is only intended to bribe Blacks."

Furthermore the HNP is opposed to more power for local governments--"what they used to have is enough, isn't it?"

Regional Utilities Councils are merely the government's way of criticizing the character of White South Africans, and the HNP is also opposed to independent local governments for Coloreds and Indians--since existing white local governments can supply the essential services, says Mr Stofberg.

#### NRP [New Republic Party]

The NRP in Transvaal feels that local government ought to be depoliticized to a great extent. If party politics are indeed pursued in a city council, the interests of the taxpayer always ought to be considered first.

Those are the words of the Transvaal secretary, Mr Klasie Viljoen.

"Local governments are intimate; therefore it is important that the inhabitants have the right to decide whether or not there ought to be politics in his city council."

According to Mr Viljoen his party is in favor of the greater power promised to local governments in the new dispensation. It will bring the voter much closer to real politics.

It would be good for the proposed Regional Utilities Councils go into effect, says Mr Viljoen. Joint services will ultimately result in great savings.

The NRP is in favor of independent local governments for Coloreds and Indians, but if there are only a handful of people it would be senseless to let the community concerned form a government. In such a case the community involved could enjoy representation as a district in the existing local government.

STATISTICS ON GROWING NATIONAL DEBT PROVIDED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The government is borrowing at an increasing rate in order to keep the state apparatus going. Last year it borrowed 4,200 million rand for this purpose and in the first quarter of this year it has already borrowed 1,277 millions.

In economic circles this practice is being compared with an individual who incurs debts in order to purchase basic provisions.

In the meantime it is being reported that for the first time since 1947 the government is borrowing money against future taxpayers for the purpose of meeting short term commitments. An amount of 2,000 million rand is being obtained through this method. This means that the government is allotting money it does not have so as to keep government services going.

This amount is being added to the national debt and will ultimately be amortized by the taxpayers.

In the past 50 years the only single instance when short term allotment income was exceeded happened in 1947 and the amount at that time totaled 1 million rand.

Dr Fred du Plessis, the chairman of SANLAM [South African National Life Assurance Company] told a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper: "Any company that handles its affairs as the government has done for the past 2 years would have gone bankrupt a long time ago." Dr Gerhard de Kock, president of the Reserve Bank, told the same newspaper that he could not put greater emphasis on the necessity of economizing on the part of the government. This sort of economizing must be achieved by turning to the private sector, by suspending certain services and even by discharging less productive personnel.

Meanwhile it has become known that this year government spending so far is 20 percent higher than last year. In March of this year, when former Minister of Finance Owen Horwood submitted his budget, an increase of no more than 15.4 percent had been set as a goal.

Some government departments have exceeded their budgets by 800 million rand in the first 5 months of this year. From April to August the government has spent 10.95 billion rand against the ceiling of 10.565 which must not be exceeded. This amount represents an increase of 20.5 percent over the corresponding period of last year. There is now the danger that the budget of 25,357 [millions] could be exceeded as has been the case for the past 10 years.

Some of the government departments which have overspent are: Finance, by 307 million rand; National Education, by 128 million; Defense, by 110 million; Agriculture, by 95 million; Constitutional Development 50 million, Industry and Trade 38 million.

Government spending is now running at 30 percent of the gross national product. In 1960 this figure stood at 13.1 percent. Thereafter it rose to 14.9 percent in 1965 and to 16.9 percent in 1970.

The only economic crisis which the government is now facing is making an increase in taxation a very strong possibility. There are rumors that the government printing office is already printing schedules for raising the AVB [General Income Tax] to 12 percent. This is the biggest increase which the government is allowed to make when Parliament is not in session.

7964

CSO: 3401/32

STATUS OF 'CONSTELLATION' CONCEPT

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 14 Sep 84 p 12

[Report by Karin Brynard: "Nkomati Treaty and SAKOK (Southern African Development Coordination Conference) Don't Conflict"]

[Text] Since 1979 two important movements have come into being in Southern Africa to bring about greater economic interaction and cooperation between the states in the subcontinent.

One was the South African Government's proposal for a Constellation of Southern African States, KONSAS, and the other the Africa-inspired Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SAKOK.

The main goal of SAKOK was to make its nine member states--Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe--less dependent on South Africa and, in the process, to break all formal ties with that country.

With the signing of the Nkomati Treaty in March this year, through which greater economic interdependence was brought about between South Africa and Mozambique (a member state of SAKOK), the goals of that organization are being scrutinized again according to Professor Gavin Maasdorp, director of the Economic Research unit of the University of Natal.

An analysis he made of the prospects of SAKOK in the period after the Nkomati Treaty has just been released as a special report by the Institute of International Relations (SA).

In his analysis of the post-Nkomati period, Professor Maasdorp finds that although the Treaty counteracts the SAKOK goal, it has, on the other hand, promoted it.

Since maritime countries with good transportation systems and harbors are the key to greater independence from South Africa, the result is that Mozambique benefits precisely in that respect because of the Nkomati Treaty.

If the Treaty is successful and the Mozambique economy and transportation system improve, fellow SAKOK countries will be able to utilize it better

and in the process become less dependent on South AFRICA. Mozambique can also decrease its dependence on South Africa in the area of employment and make better use of its own mineral sources.

Agreements between individual states--member countries of SAKOK--and South Africa therefore do not necessarily conflict with the long-term goal of SAKOK, says Professor Maasdorp.

On the contrary, it could also be politically advantageous to the nine member countries to remain involved with South Africa, since they would have better leverage to push Pretoria in the direction of domestic reform rather than isolate that country politically.

An interesting aspect which turns up in Professor Maasdorp's analysis is the overlapping membership of Swaziland in both SAKOK, RMA (Rand Monetary Area), SATU (SA Tariff Union) and PTA (Preferential Trade Area for East- and Southern Africa) and the effect it has on its economy.

That cross-pollination in membership can serve as stimulant or source of industrialization in the country. As a result of that, Swaziland could become an attractive area for South African manufacturers who are on the lookout for overseas companies which would like to utilize the Tariff Union without becoming subjected to the political pressure of association with South Africa.

It is still an open question, however, whether SATU and SAKOK will make a big difference in industrial investments in Swaziland--thus far overseas companies continue to establish themselves in South Africa itself while South African manufacturers always succeed in utilizing the African market.

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CSO; 3401/4

ON SIGNIFICANCE OF MINE SETTLEMENT

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 24 Sep 84 p 7

[Report by Arrie Rossouw, Labor Reporter: "Bargaining Strengthened After Mine Settlement"]

[Text] The settlement of the first legal strike of a black union in the South African mining industry was a victory for bargaining, according to labor circles.

The workers themselves have reservations about the advantages of a legal strike. They think it is an unnecessarily long process which in any event will end in "police interference."

About 3 years ago some employers in the mining industry were still saying that they were not really paying any attention to pressure by growing black unions for admission into the company.

They thought that the existence of worker committees, which did not have much power at that stage, was sufficient to bring the desires of the black mine workers to the administration.

After one of the most exhausting negotiation sessions in the industry, the negotiators of the Chamber of Mines today are leaning backwards in their chairs, tired but happy. They agree that the bargaining of the representatives of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) was of a very high caliber and, moreover, very responsible.

Mr Kallie van der Colf, director of personnel of the gold- and uranium division of Anglo American is full of praise for the negotiating team of the NUM under the leadership of their executive secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

In an interview with BEELD after the end of the strike at seven of Anglo's gold mines in the Orange Free State and Transvaal, he is satisfied with the course of the negotiations which had started already at the beginning of the year and ultimately ended in a settlement of the dispute last Tuesday.



"This is a victory for bargaining in the South African mining industry," said Mr Van der Colf. "On the part of the union the negotiations were very professional and took place in a very responsible manner.

"At the end of the dispute the union people even worked 48 hours straight to get the modified offer from the chamber to the workers.

"The mining industry is an industry with great potential for conflict, but today all the workers are back at work, and it was not necessary to dismiss even one," he said.

He gave the assurance that it is the honest intention of his company to build up good labor relations with its black labor force and the unions. In the light of that it is a "very sad thing" if people try to spoil those delicate relations and only bring up one aspect of last week's events.

Everything would have proceeded peacefully at the mines if it hadn't been for the small percentage of "illegals" who stood in the way of the large majority of workers who wanted to go to work.

"We only called the police to remove the illegal element from the mines so that people could exercise their democratic right to work if they wanted to," Mr Van der Colf said.

One fact is indisputable: It is impossible to maintain good labor relations without the presence of a strong, representative union. It is important for the negotiator to be able to sit back after a bargaining session and know that the leaders of the union are responsible people who enjoy the support of the members.

"In the future I would very much like to have a union in the company which has the trust of our workers so that I can feel at ease when I am negotiating. It is very important to have that channel," he said.

And at this stage it looks as if the chamber in general is satisfied with the leadership of men such as Mr Ramaphosa and his president, Mr James Motlatsi.

The initial gamble about 2 years ago to let the unregistered union into the mines, and later to recognize it, appears to have been the correct step at this stage.

But Mr Ramaphosa sees the matter a little differently. He is of the opinion that a person can never be happy with bargaining machinery which extends the settlement of a dispute for such a long period.

On the other hand he is happy that they decided to go the whole way, for everyone learned from that. This year's negotiations were at least a step better than last year's which were an "absolute joke."

Now the question is being asked, however, whether it is worth while all the trouble merely to be allowed to hold a lawful strike if the result of it is in any case the same: "police interference and the fact that workers can still be dismissed."

"The police interference has left a bitter taste with our members," he says. "It would seem as if the most effective manner of protest against an administrative decision continues to be the unlawful strike, which at least contains an element of surprise and catches the employer unawares."

He thinks that in general one thing was very clear: the chamber completely underestimated the true support of the NUM. "We continually warned them about their illusions on the support of the NUM. They tried to belittle us," Mr Ramaphosa said.

Even Mr Van der Colf was willing to acknowledge this to BEELD. In spite of what spokesmen of the chamber said in public about the strike mood--that it could not be used as a foundation for further negotiations--he gave in to the result of it in the nick of time and started to talk with the NUM again.

The leaders and representatives of the NUM generally were in control of their members, said Mr Ramaphosa. If meetings did not have to be arranged to submit the new offer to the workers, the greatest percentage of the workers would have started to strike peacefully Sunday evening.

What does the future hold for the NUM? One thing is already sure: the course and results of the dispute have opened doors for the NUM. Since Tuesday an average of 600 mine workers a day have been joining the union according to Mr Ramaphosa.

"It has strengthened the support for our union and I expect that the situation will be very different over there with the start of next year's negotiations."

During the dispute it was predicted that the NUM was aiming for a make-or-break situation if it were to decide on a lawful strike. With the facts at hand now, it is clear that the NUM "has made it" in the process.

However, in spite of the aspects resulting for the chamber and the NUM from the dispute, there definitely is still another matter which probably is already receiving attention.

It may be expected that the situation in mines where serious disturbances have taken place in the last few days, and where negotiations can be held neither with an existing recognized union nor a responsible union which is represented, will again be looked at under a microscope.

8700

CSO: 3401/5

ON LAWS ON BLACKS IN CITIES

BEELD Study Group

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 27 Sep 84 p 24

[Report by Pedro Diederichs: "South Africa's Laws Create Stateless Citizens"]

[Text] Practically all aspects of the life of city Blacks are affected by a series of regulations and laws which are specifically aimed at keeping Blacks out of "white" cities. That aspect recently was discussed at a meeting of BEELD's study group on urbanization. Professor N.J.J. Olivier of the University of Potchefstroom made a study of this legislation and was introduced the discussion. Pedro Diederichs reports.

South Africa's complicated laws to halt the black influx to the cities is in the process of creating thousands of stateless citizens. The full scope of it will only be felt in the early nineties when a new generation of city children will apply for identity papers.

Professor Nic Olivier, professor of law at the University of Potchefstroom, said in a discussion on aspects concerning influx control that thousands of stateless Blacks live outside of the national states in South Africa. Many of these people do not realize that they are actually living in the country "illegally."

Lost

Since 1970 all Blacks obtained "homeland citizenship" by way of legislation, but they continued to retain the South African nationality. If the homeland a particular individual belongs to meanwhile has become independent, that person has lost his South African nationality and legally has no rights in South Africa, except where they are made possible through legislation or treaties.

The fact that such an individual might have been born in an urban area and has never had any contact with his homeland was not taken into account.

## Foreigners

A black child born in an urban or regional area in South Africa and whose parents already have the nationality of one of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries, thus cannot claim the South African nationality. That rule holds even if his parents have lived in so-called white areas for two or three generations already, said Professor Olivier.

This results in children actually being stateless. A person who wants to exercise his independent state nationality as a Ciskeian, Transkeian, Tswana or Venda may find that he has no rights in South Africa. Abroad the independent states are not recognized and thus such a person is stateless.

In reality this means that citizens of the four independent states are considered foreigners. If, for example, they would want to initiate a civil suit in South Africa, a considerable sum would be set as a guarantee.

## Work Permit

In some cases this amounts to several thousand rands and most of those people thus are excluded from civil courts because they don't have the money for the guarantee.

A person who, for example, buys a second-hand car in South Africa but lives a few kilometers away in Bophuthatswana, Transkei or Venda, will first have to offer a guarantee before he can initiate a civil suit against a South African car dealer because of alleged irregularities.

As to influx control in general, Professor Oliver said that as long as children are considered dependent on their parents and live with them, they are allowed to stay in black neighborhoods in South Africa or in rural areas. As soon as they are out of school, however, or start to work and become taxpayers, they must apply for an identity document.

In that manner, children from parents who are citizens of one of the TBVC countries will discover in the nineties that they are not entitled to the South African nationality when they apply for the identity document at the age of 16 or older. If they are not allowed, through one type of concession or another, to live with their parents or obtain a work permit, they will have to live in the independent state concerned.

The Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Law is actually changed every year in order to fill loopholes which are favorable to the settlement of urban Blacks. Article 10 (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) of that law are applicable to influx control, and the lives of Blacks are entirely dependent on qualifying under one of these divisions for their way of living in one of the so-called white areas.

In the Kumane court case a decision was made, against the order of the West Cape Administrative Council, that Mr Kumani could settle his wife and dependents in a certain urban area if he had the necessary housing for them.

## Adapted

Later there was the Rikhoto case in which it was decided that a contract laborer who had worked or had been working for over 10 years for an employer could be reclassified to an Article 10 (1) (b) case. This is without taking into account his having had to make return visits to his area to get his work permit extended, having had to visit to sick parents, or perhaps having had vacation during those 10 years.

In 1983 the law was adapted in such a way that such people could only have their dependents enter the country if they could provide them with approved housing. Last year there was a shortage of 166,000 living units for Blacks. Thus, in practice, the chances of success for people who qualified to let their dependents come were zero.

## Implications

Another case referred to by Professor Olivier dealt with the new legislation on immigration approved by Parliament today. Under that, unlawful arrivals from the TBVC countries can be deported without referral to the courts. This will be merely an administrative task, and clerks from the Department of Cooperation and Development have already been appointed immigration officials.

Many black people do not understand the implications of the new legislation.

The past has proven that there is not much chance of ever getting the influx policy to be effective, Professor Olivier said. Therefore it would be better to work out an urbanization strategy to help people who are interested in settling in urban environments.

In 1982 the Law on Orderly Movement and Establishment of Blacks was published for commentary. It was to create a new and improved system for the movement of blacks in urban areas. Due to resistance from various corners the law was withdrawn in April.

## Submissions

Dr Piet Koornhof, until recently minister of cooperation and development, announced at the time that a new Urbanization bill was being drawn up and that it would be discussed with black leaders.

The problem with respect to urban Blacks, and thus also with respect to this bill, is now being investigated by a special cabinet committee. Professor Olivier emphasized that interested parties should send submissions to this committee as soon as possible.



BEELD Editorial

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 28 Sep 84 p 14

[Editorial: "Urbanization"]

[Text] South Africa's complicated laws to halt the black influx into the cities are in the process of creating thousands of stateless citizens.

The full extent of this will only be felt in the early nineties when a new generation of city children will apply for identity papers.

That serious warning comes from BEELD's study group on urbanization. Various other oppressive problems faced by urban Blacks--especially citizens of independent states such as Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda--were highlighted during discussions.

It emphasizes the urgent need for a deep and innovative consideration on the whole question of urbanization and the rights of Blacks.

Due to the enormous population explosion, urbanization and problems related to it, such as insistence on citizenship, will be one of South Africa's most pressing problems.

Therefore the following message from the NP [National Party] Congress in the Cape is gratifying:

A re-evaluation of the question of citizenship of Blacks, as well as the possibility of nationality in a South African geographic area broader than just one country, are important elements of the solution of the remaining black questions.

8700

CS0: 3401/5



ON INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 19 Sep 84 p 7

[Report by Karin Brynard: "Interracial Relations Committees: The Government Must Help"]

[Text] Johannesburg: Interracial relations committees in the Transvaal-- which are to promote interpersonal contact between white and colored people-- now have outgrown their "salve for the wound" image, but they are still struggling to get recognition and more cooperation from the government.

Those are the words of the chairperson of the Johannesburg Relations Committee and the Transvaal Council for Relations, Mrs Freda van Rooyen.

In an interview with DIE VADERLAND she said that the committees, which had been started almost 6 years ago at the recommendation of the Erika Theron commission, almost came to a dead end a year ago.

The reason for that was frustration with the Department of Internal Affairs which acted as a link for the committees, as well as disinterest among voluntary members of both the white and colored population.

The charge to the committees at the time was to establish and promote contact between Whites and Coloreds at the local level in practically every town in the country--and to "solve problems" during the process.

According to Mrs Van Rooyen, that task has become even greater with the taking effect of the new Constitution which must bring Whites and Coloreds closer together.

Since the beginning of the year there has been an unknown revival in the activities of the relations committees in Transvaal--as opposed to elsewhere in the country.

Because of that, a greater community involvement has been established in both population groups, as well as a greater degree of trust in the viability of the new dispensation.

That positive involvement served as a strong motivation in the recent Colored elections, and committee members were involved in that--although relations committees are outside the realm of politics.

The credibility of the committees as well as their effectiveness and growth are, however, seriously lacking the support of the government--by whom they were originally established.

Mrs Van Rooyen says that originally the committees were given instructions with respect to their manner of working and repeatedly received guidelines from the department about "ways to develop relations." However, recommendations and requests to the department from the committees--who are involved with "that problem" in practice--often fall on deaf ears.

It seems that in the department there is a considerable degree of disregard for the committees and lack of serious interest in the subject.

Against that background, the Transvaal Council was established last year. The council endeavors to act as coordinator of information and training for the various committees in each of the 31 towns and cities--from Johannesburg to Pietersburg, Lichtenburg and Ventersdorp.

In about 1980 it was realized that the failure of the committees was due to "lack of coordination" on the part of the government.

"We realized that we were trying to carry out the task of a political representative, with little support, no statutory power and very few open doors--thus, an impossible task!"

The newly established council is holding another conference and training seminar this weekend, which will be addressed by the new colored minister of local government, Mr David Curry.

In the newsletter of the council the hope is expressed that the long expected recognition on the part of the government will now materialize in the new constitutional dispensation.

"Primarily our contributions in the areas of negotiation and consultation on the task for the future will be met with respect and must receive the necessary support from the government."

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## COLOREDS, INDIANS OCCUPY WHITE GROUP AREAS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 30 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Graham Watts]

[Text]

DIANE and Nareeda, classified coloured and Indian respectively, were discussing their illegal tenancy in a Hillbrow flat this week when there was a sharp knock on the door.

It was a young white policeman in uniform. He wanted to talk to the person who rented the flat.

Diane identified herself.

Was it she, he asked, who laid a complaint at the Hillbrow police station about someone breaking into her flat?

It was.

Good, he said. He had come to take the details.

Ten minutes later he went off in search of Luigi, the young white man Diane thought had broken into her flat ... not a word was said about this being a white area where, in theory, neither Diane nor Nareeda may stay.

If the government is thinking about amending the Group Areas Act to provide for 'grey areas', it shouldn't pass it off as reform.

It would just be legalising the status quo — and the young white constable's polite pursuit of housebreaking case number one-hundred-and-whatever was evidence enough of that.

I asked Diane if she had hesitated before giving the police her address when she laid the complaint.

### Breaking law

"No, why? If I hadn't how else would they know where to come?"

Diane was aware that she was breaking a law living in Hillbrow, though she didn't know what that law was called.

She had not heard that Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party wants to do something about illegal

occupation of property in white Group Areas.

Told about it, she didn't break into where-will-I-go tears. Diane was well schooled in the realities of the new society she was helping to make.

"Ag, what white man will live here?" she said.

She pays R130 a month for a single room about 5m by 4m, a bathroom and toilet down the passage (presently without lights or hot water) which she shares with the rest of the floor.

When she moved in there was a table and a bed "with bugs". She threw them out and moved in her own stuff.

There are hundreds of other people like her, some paying up to R180 a month for flats rent-controlled at R74.

But 'illegals' don't complain.

They do, however, pay cash on time — none of this by-the-seventh-of-the-month stuff. If the rent is late, they're out.

When all tenants were shiny white and legal, countless landlords had to contend with late rents, rents not paid at all, damage and dereliction without being able to do much about it. Now you evict on the spot. 'Illegals' don't take you to court.

Two months ago the Sunday Express reported that there were at least 500 vacant flats in Hillbrow and Berea.

Explanations vary: it's just got too expensive, say some; it's the recession, say others; coloureds and Indians and the high crime rate are chasing whites away, say those who back the CP's move.

The police were unable to give the Sunday Express a breakdown of crime figures in Hillbrow. Was it committed by people who live in the area? Are the coloured and Indian 'illegals' involved? Has crime got worse?

Everyone's theory remains unrefut-

ed.

But it is not theory that is at work in Hillbrow, it is normalisation by default. The economic viability of Hillbrow, as much as that of Johannesburg's central business district, is now irrevocably dependent on people other than whites.

And since that viability is as much to do with a high occupation rate of a densely populated residential area, the market push is towards more coloured and Indian tenants.

And the government has fudged the issue enough in the past two years to suggest it will continue to ignore the process in the hope that it will happen quietly.

Nareeda's two small children lay sleeping on Diane's bed. They had just

slogged it up Edith Cavell Street from Joubert Park where Diane, Nareeda and a woman friend from upstairs (who was by all appearances white) had taken them for a romp.

### Entrance

If once coloured and Indian people sneaked in and out of their flats in white group areas, today they stand and chat at the entrance to the building, wave at friends driving by, don't notice the white faces in the buses, which faces don't notice them.

"The owner here says he has just bought another place around the corner especially for married Indian couples with children and that my husband and I can move in," said Nareeda.

She will be paying more — R250 for a one-bedroom flat plus light and water.

But it will be the best accommodation they have had since she moved up from Durban (most illegal tenants are from there) nearly a year ago to be with her husband. He has been living in Hillbrow for two years.

Diane said the previous owner of their block frequently came in to her room, "three times a day sometimes, and he would sit down here on the bed and say: 'You will never be thrown out of here as long as I am the owner.'"

Around the corner in another building, Mrs Audrey Watson slipped the security chain off an ajar door and let me in.

"I only keep the chain on because I promised my husband I would when he is at work."

She asked that "the mess" be excused. She was working through some Bible study forms and they were scattered all over an otherwise clean and neat lounge.

"We moved up here from Turfontein three years ago. It's quiet, except for the traffic of course, and it's near the buses," she said.

She had heard about the meeting the CP had held at the school down the road this week.

"What is Dr Treurnicht coming here for? Other suburbs are just as bad," she said. She was from the south. She knew.

Did trouble in Hillbrow have anything to do with the "illegal occupation", as the CP maintained?

Most of the trouble was up at Highpoint (the highrise building in Kotze Street which straddles a shopping centre and the 24-hour Fontana supermarket), she said.

"But it's not the coloureds and Indians. They mostly stick to themselves, you know. You never hear disturbances or parties or anything."

"It's just that they hang their washing out which you then have to look at."

"We had someone living in this building a few months ago. We went to the caretaker and said 'what about these coloureds?'. The caretaker said it was not up to her, but she would talk

to the estate agent."

The coloured and Indian tenants were evicted.

"It's to do with, you know, prestige, I suppose. When you have friends around they might bump into them, you know what I mean," said Mrs Watson.

"You sort of get used to segregation, don't you? I mean I suppose we're all the same but you don't want one living right next door to you, do you? We couldn't very well go to their areas and just live amongst them, could we?"

## Signatures

Just over a year ago the Conservative Party gathered well over 5 000 signatures from white residents seeking the eviction of coloured and Indian tenants in Hillbrow.

There is no evidence that if they were to do it again they would have less success.

An old white couple sits on a bench outside the International Lions Centre in Pieterse Street. Originally from Booysens, Mr and Mrs E J Botha (pronounced Bowther) "can't wait" to move to an old age home. They have been in Hillbrow for "one year and three months too long".

Across the street two young black men hold a loud conversation with a cleaner a few floors up in the Lions building. They are City. Confident, casual, they are the sort of men you no longer dare call Boy.

The couple says they have never been bothered by "these people", but they don't want to live "amongst them". "It's not etiquette, you know what I mean."

Mr and Mrs Botha are moving out. Diane doesn't intend to and thinks she won't be.

Diane is probably right.

## CP May Take Landlords to Court

THE Conservative Party is considering private prosecutions of Hillbrow landlords who illegally rent flats to Indian and coloured people.

Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, Johannesburg regional chairman of the CP, said this week that lawyers had been consulted and "we have no doubt we would succeed with a prosecution under the Group Areas Act against unscrupulous landlords who are causing friction because they want to make a fast buck".

A landmark Supreme Court judgment more than two years ago ruled

that tenants could not be evicted under the Group Areas Act unless there was alternative accommodation for them.

This has all but halted prosecutions under the Act in the past two years, but the judgment would have no effect on prosecutions of landlords.

"Whether landlords would decide after a successful prosecution that they might have to get rid of these people themselves, I do not know," said Mr Derby-Lewis.

A meeting, addressed by CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, was held at the

Joubert Park primary school this week.

At the meeting Mr Derby-Lewis called for the formation of "action groups" to help police identify illegal tenancies and crime spots in Hillbrow.

This week the CP gave the Sunday Express a detailed list of more than 30 greater Hillbrow properties that they say are affected. It lists 'illegal occupancy', 'drugs', 'housebreaking and stolen property', 'molestation', 'inter-racial prostitution and soliciting', 'shebeens', and 'state buildings affected'.

## How Rick Got Keys to a Highrise Apartment

RICK Patel sat back on the sofa in his tastefully furnished flat in Hillbrow's Highpoint building and explained how he got there from the cramped conditions of Durban's Indian area of Chatsworth.

"I came up to Johannesburg about four years ago to visit friends and was offered a part-time job that paid twice what I was getting fulltime in Durban. So I took it," said the 20-year-old son of a construction site foreman. Rick Patel is not his real name but his story is true.

"I stayed with my friends in a Hillbrow flat for a while before taking it over for three years, but there was often trouble there.

"I knew Highpoint was the only place where there were nice flats where non-whites were staying, so I went to the owners and they sent me to the government for a permit. I applied but after several weeks of waiting I was turned down."

But Rick was determined. A white friend agreed to act as 'nominee' — that is, he signed the lease with the owners and handed the keys over to Rick.

"It took just two weeks," he said.

His 'nominee' now lives in Durban.

A spokesman for Anglo American Properties, owners of Highpoint, said they did not ask prospective tenants

whether they were planning to give their flats to coloured or Indian people.

"We just put them through the usual credit checks," he said.

Anglo was planning to put in a new card security system at Highpoint.

"If an Indian or coloured person presents a card, he will be let in on the assumption that the card has been lent to him by the tenant to gain access," said the spokesman.

He said that if an Indian or coloured person applied for a flat, he was sent "as a matter of policy" to the Department of Community Development for a permit.

"To my knowledge, none has ever been granted."

He said that if it was pointed out to them by the authorities that there were people living illegally in their building "then we are obliged to act".

Rick, who has a standard nine education and works as a buyer for a panelbeating outfit, is very Hillbrow. He dresses fashionably and goes to clubs and most of his friends are white.

He says he has never been harassed for being an Indian living in a white group area and he gets on well with the other tenants on his floor who are all white.

## BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN TRADE INCREASE--Norway, whose Nobel Committee last week gave the Peace Prize to South African Bishop Desmond Tutu, has this year increased its trade with South Africa by 50 percent. The Norwegian Minister of Trade Asbjorn Haugstvedt, said on Wednesday [17 October] that there was not much that could be done by the Norwegian government to reduce this trade carried on by firms. However, the Norwegian Foreign Affairs Ministry has appointed a committee to study what can be done. The value of the Norwegian trade with South Africa this year will exceed 115 million dollars. Shipping is not included in this figure. According to Norwegian anti-apartheid organizations almost half of the oil South Africa imports is carried on Norwegian tankers. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Oct 84 p 10]

CSO: 3450/1



KAUNDA HAILS CONGO'S ROLE IN CHAD MEDIATION

MB261938 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has praised Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso for the role he is playing in trying to find a lasting solution to the problems in Chad. Speaking when member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party and minister of agriculture and livestock, Colonel Francois-Xavier Katali, called on him at State House this morning, President Kaunda said Africa can (?extend) no better hand to tackle the (?prickly) Chad problem.

Dr Kaunda said President Sassou-Nguesso's efforts to solve the Chadian problem was on behalf of Africa. Col Katali was in Zambia to attend the country's tripartite celebrations, which have just ended.

CSG: 3400/125

## RADIO TRUTH CRITICIZES BRITISH DIPLOMACY

MB181508 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] There have been some extraordinary twists and turns, and even outright inconsistencies in British diplomacy over the past few years. We recall with some residual sadness that after our free and fair elections in 1979, the Conservative government indicated their intention of according full recognition to the Muzorewa administration. With a lot of fluid talks and somewhat hollow promises, they wriggled out of this undertaking.

At Lancaster House, through various questionable tactics they engineered the replacement of a pro-Western Christian democracy by a pro-Marxist regime allied to the Soviet Bloc. Britain went to war with Argentina over the rights to self-determination of less than 2,000 inhabitants of the Falklands Islands. The fate of 1/4 million white Rhodesians was of no concern to them. Now the inhabitants of Hong Kong must be wondering what happened to their rights to self-determination. They have been given no option but to accept the decision of the British politicians concerning their future. They were not even consulted about the recent agreement between the United Kingdom and Red China, let alone given the opportunity to express their opinion in a referendum.

There have been other issues that have tested British diplomacy, such as the United States invasion of Grenada, the shooting episode from the Libyan Embassy in London, and the attempted kidnapping of a former Nigerian cabinet minister. These issues were tackled with what is known as quiet diplomacy.

We recall all too vividly the illegal detentions of innocent persons in our own Zimbabwe, many of whom have been subjected to cruel torture. We remember too the vicious campaign conducted by government-controlled political forces against the Ndebele nation. In none of these cases did the British government or her majesty's loyal opposition send emissaries to the country concerned to denounce their governments in the most aggressive terms. In fact, there was either complete silence, or on occasion, soothing noises to cover up any hurt feelings arising from the reports of an investigative press.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no British member of Parliament, and certainly no Labor member, has attempted to interview Zimbabweans, or

Zimbabwean British citizens incarcerated as political detainees. Nobody from England rushed out to plead the cause of Bishop Muzorewa, Dumiso Dabengwa, lookout Masuku, or of the material time [as heard], the six air force officers. They may have been some mutterings in the mother of parliaments, as in the House of Lords debate on justice in Zimbabwe, but there were no interviews demanded on Zimbabwean soil and no on the spot condemnation of the ZANU-PF regime.

Britain certainly has some very serious domestic problems to contend with. There is the ongoing strike by coalminers aided and abetted from time to time by dockers and transport workers. By far the most serious problem is the long-standing conflict in Northern Ireland. Various British Governments have made strenuous efforts to resolve this issue, but so far none have succeeded. It is a problem that has caused great loss of life and untold bitterness.

The seriousness of the situation can be gauged from the recent deplorable attempt to assassinate the British cabinet to which we referred earlier. It represented perhaps the greatest challenge to the sanctity of Parliament since the days of Guy Fawkes. And, yet, at the height of this crisis we have the unedifying spectacle of a senior Labor Party politician flying out to South Africa in a blaze of publicity to interview some fugitives from justice in the British Consulate in Durban. The men concerned appear to be South African citizens. Even so, this emissary was not content to the quiet interview, he used or abused the occasion to deliver a stinging attack on the South African Government. We may well have much to quarrel over in respect to South Africa's internal policies, but in terms of international courtesies, you do not attack a host government on its own soil. This Mr Anderson apparently admitted that his motive was political. In his view, the Labor Party was not selective in terms of abuses in both Western and Eastern countries.

Radio Truth looks forward to hearing about Mr Anderson's visit to Moscow to interview Andrei Sakharov, and to his flashing condemnation of the Russian Poliburo. Alternatively, he would no doubt be so involved in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Nigeria, or Uganda. Of course, he might finish up in a Soviet psychiatric ward, but then another Labor politician could fly out in a blaze of glory to interview his own colleague.

CSO: 3400/125

RADIO TRUTH ON EXPANDING SOVIET INFLUENCE IN ZIMBABWE

MB140909 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] We mentioned in a previous program that the Soviet Union was expanding its influence in Zimbabwe. Quietly but inexorable the tentacles of Marxism are embracing all spheres of life in our country and are tightening their hold.

Last time it was trade that featured. Now we have heard that Soviet books are to be published in Shona and Ndebele. Propaganda in the form of Marxist literature is soon to be printed in our country, and distributed through Progress Publishers. They have already opened a bookstore in Harare and a bookstore in Bulawayo.

With this company's assistance, nine Soviet textbooks covering the social sciences are on a list of teaching aids at the University of Zimbabwe. There was a Soviet exposition at our international book fair designed to promote cultural cooperation between the USSR and Zimbabwe. Feature items were works by the founders of scientific communism: Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The last thing we need in Zimbabwe is for the minds of our young to be perverted by this pernicious doctrine. November 5th would be a good day to burn all this rubbish along with the effigy of Guy Fawkes.

We sincerely hope that the consignment of goods from Russia does not consist of their unwanted robots. Apparently there are warehouses full of them in the Soviet Union. There is widespread sales resistance to these robots in their country of manufacture because the quality is poor and they are unreliable. Twenty five thousand of these robots have been produced in the past 3 years and output far exceeds demand. This is typical of production in a socialist state, where everyone works under state orders for pitiful wages and produce useless products which nobody wants, and ZANU-PF have the audacity to recommend this system for Zimbabwe. They must be out of their minds.

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